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SUDDEN RECALL OF EMIR FEISUL FROM LONDON TO MECCA

Departure Indicates Political Activity Among Arab Races—
Britain Thought Favorable to the Claims of King Hussein

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Emir Feisul has been suddenly recalled to Mecca by his father, King Hussein of the Hedjaz, and leaves England on Friday by sea to present his report on the reception accorded to the Arab claims at the recent London conference. His recall is indicative of political activity among the Arab races, of which the visit of Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary to Egypt and Palestine, is another symptom. Mr. Churchill has recently had a consultation with Emir Abdullah, the brother of Emir Feisul, in order to acquaint himself still further with the Arab claims, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters that Mr. Churchill will be back in England with his report on Near Eastern affairs, which will be presented to the British Cabinet, before Emir Feisul reaches his own country, so that the two will not meet.

It would seem as if the fighting between the Greeks and the Turks has dispelled the hope of the Arabian claims receiving consideration in the immediate future, but the recent conference in London between the allied representatives and the Arab spokesman has not been as barren of result as appears on the surface. The general reception accorded to Emir Feisul officially and unofficially in London has aroused a tangible feeling in Arabian circles that Britain will do all it can to carry out the pledges given to King Hussein to prevail upon him to enter the war against Turkey. King Hussein's Object

In Mesopotamia it is felt that Arab aspirations will receive full satisfaction, but whether Emir Feisul will be called to the throne is not yet clear. Possibly not Feisul but Abdullah will receive the honor. No indication exists regarding the future of the trans-Jordan area, but the Balfour declaration regarding Palestine still troubles King Hussein, who will stand out to the end for a national Arab government with equal citizenship for all sects and nationalities, but without privileged positions for any. Consciousness of the sincerity of British policy toward the Arab territories is keeping the Arabs quiet, the informant declared, pending the working out of a solution.

Syria, however, is a different matter, and the tone of the press in France is sufficient indication of the feeling that exists against a race whose national aspirations conflict with the aims of those who would make of Syria another Algeria. In spite of general indications, which on the surface have changed not at all since the London conference, there is still some ground for hope, how much is not revealed, that even at the hands of France the Arabs may obtain more consideration than they have hitherto had, and no surprise need be felt if the French Government consents to negotiate in the near future in Paris with a representative of King Hussein.

General Haddad's Success

General Haddad's handling of the Arabian case before Aristide Briand, Earl Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George in London at the House of Commons during the lull in the Peace Conference undoubtedly impressed the French Premier. General Haddad is persona grata in London and was in a strong position under the circumstances in which he was placed in that he warned the British Government unavailingly of the troubles that came upon the administration in Mesopotamia as a result of the post-war dissatisfaction of the native population. In marshaling certain facts, chiefly for Mr. Briand's benefit, he appealed to the French Premier to ask his two British colleagues whether the warning inherent in these facts could be neglected.

General Haddad told the three statesmen they were holding down Arabian territories with a number of troops greater in proportion to the civil population than the troops employed in former enemy countries—and Arabia was a friendly ally. There are 25,000 British, including non-combatants, in Mesopotamia, which has a population of only 2,500,000, 50,000 British in Palestine, in a population of 600,000, and in Syria the proportion of French troops to the Arab population is 160,000—including non-combatants 2,000,000.

APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT HARDING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The appointment of Charles H. Burke of Pierre, South Dakota, formerly chairman of the House Indian Committee, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was announced yesterday by President Warren G. Harding. George H. Carter of Iowa was appointed Public Printer; Thomas Robertson of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents, and Capt. William A. Moffett of the navy a member of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

COSTA RICA THANKS THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Through Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, the Congress of Costa Rica has sent to the Department of State what constitutes a vote of thanks to the United States Government for the part it took in mediating the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica. The Vice-President has not received any communication from the Congress of Panama. The message to Mr. Coolidge was signed by Arturo Velloso, president of the Costa Rican Congress. It follows:

"I have the honor to communicate to you, so that you may be good enough to transmit it to the Department of State, the following resolution adopted yesterday by the Constitutional Congress of this Republic:

"Record a vote of gratitude to the Government of the United States of North America for its just, prompt and efficacious mediation in the happy settlement of the conflict, and manifest to the great North American people the adhesion of the Congress of Costa Rica to the rules of justice and liberty proclaimed by Washington and Monroe and lived up to by the American statesmen."

BRITISH PLANS TO PROTECT INDUSTRY

Opposition by Free Traders Expected to Government's Proposals for Protecting Key Industries, Soon to Be Introduced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lively opposition by free trade members of the House of Commons may be anticipated when the government's proposals for the protection of key industries and prevention of dumping measure comes up for discussion next week. As a preliminary the government has issued in the form of a parliamentary White Paper the text of two ways and means resolutions which are to be moved in the Commons on Tuesday next preceding the introduction of the Exporting of Industries Bill. Resolution one provides that for a period of five years after the passing of the act, there shall be an import duty equal to 33-1/3 per cent of the value of any articles imported under the following nine headings:

- A—Optical glass and instruments.
- B—Glassware and porcelain used in chemical laboratory work.
- C—Galvanometers, pyrometers and other scientific instruments, including gauges and measuring instruments of precision used in engineering machine shops.
- D—Wireless valves and vacuum tubes.
- E—Igniting magnetos and permanent magnets.
- F—Arc lamp carbons.
- G—Hostelry latch needles.
- H—Metallic tungsten, ferro-tungsten, and products thereof, and compounds of thorium, cerium and other rare metals.

1. All synthetic organic chemicals other than synthetic organic dyestuffs, analytical reagents and other chemicals, including articles comprised in lists issued from time to time by the Board of Trade.

Resolution two provides for 33-1/3 per cent import duty of value of imported articles of any class or description in respect of which an order by the Board of Trade has been made. Any such order may be made on the ground that the articles of the class or description in question are being sold or offered for sale in the United Kingdom at prices below the cost of production thereof, or at prices which, by reason of depreciation in the value of exchange of the country in which the goods are manufactured, are below the prices at which similar goods can be profitably manufactured in the United Kingdom, and by reason thereof employment in any industry in the United Kingdom is being, or is likely to be, seriously affected.

PRESIDENT ASKED TO AID SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Urging the President to use his executive influence to bring about a conference between the representatives of the railroads and their employees in an effort to settle the disputes which are now before the Railway Labor Board, B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday sent a telegram to President Harding, following the summoning of Chairman E. R. Barton of the board, and E. E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to Washington.

"Two million railroad workers and their millions of dependents," read the telegram "are vitally interested in your efforts to effect a solution of the railroad problem. Obviously no policy or program that is unacceptable to them will be productive of the much-desired result of cooperation, and accordingly, therefore, we urge respectfully that we be given a voice in the determination of what is to be done."

CRISIS NEARING IN RAILROAD PROBLEM

Some Government Officials See Receivership Before July, With Public Control Following, Unless Action Is Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While most of the people in the United States are believed by the Administration to be strongly opposed to government ownership, yet it is believed by some government officials that, if something is not done, the railroads will be in the receivers' hands before next July, and that there will be government ownership, or rather management, of a kind. Such a department as that of Commerce, which has been studying the relation of railroad rates to business, is frankly at a standstill so far as reaching a conclusion as to how a remedy is to be effected is concerned. Raw materials simply will not stand the rates that now exist. A few reductions have had to be made to agricultural producers to prevent utter stagnation of production and consequent inconvenience and suffering, but on the whole the surface of the situation is not scratched.

The railroad managers are willing to consider rate reduction, indeed they profess themselves eager to do so, but only on the condition that wages can be sufficiently reduced to warrant their doing so. There is the dynamite in the readjustment problem. In any case, government officials admit, the Esch-Cummins act, from which much was expected, has failed. It has been proposed that the elimination of Section 15 of the act would help, but it is asserted by estate agents on the situation that this would be only makeshift and would not really solve the problem.

Roads Make Much of Plight

While conditions are gloomy enough, the railroad managers are believed to be unwilling to let that gloom be relieved in any way for the moment. There is and has been business depression. It is undoubtedly responsible for a part of the railroad predicament. Also, it works both ways—the railroad muddle helps to retard business. But, in any case, the railroad interests are making much of their sorry plight, with a bid based on it for relief.

In the report of the car service division of the American Railway Association, just issued, it is stated that the greatest number of surplus freight cars, that is, cars not required for the transportation of current traffic, in the history of American railroads, was recorded on March 23.

In part, this situation is due to the falling off in coal shipments, the coal industry being almost at a standstill. There was also a decline in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight, there being a decrease of more than 10,000 cars on March 19 from the previous week.

The President yesterday conferred with R. M. Barton, of the Railway Labor Board, and Edward E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, regarding the general features of the railroad situation, taking up the information in possession of the two boards bearing on rates and wages. The railway executives have already laid before the President arguments in favor of reduction of wages and readjustment of rates.

Figures for January

The contention of the railroads for relief is reinforced by the figures for January, the report filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission showing that the carriers during that month suffered a deficit of \$1,167,800, while 109 out of 202 railroads reported that they failed to earn the 6 per cent guarantee provided in the Transportation Act under the advanced rates.

Coincidentally with the question of reducing wages and readjusting rates as a means of lessening the expenses of the railroads, there will be taken up by the President, Mr. Clark and Judge Barton, the question of whether a reduction in rates might not stimulate business to an extent that it would be a good thing to lower them. The trouble is that the railroads are saying that the more business they do, at least of certain kinds, the deeper in the hole they are.

Representatives of the employees continue to resist reduction in wages and insist that with proper management the railroads can pay the wages agreed upon. What the individual men may think it is difficult to learn. In defense of the national agreement it is stated by railroad labor leaders that a proper understanding with the men will prevent costly strikes and improve the character of the service. The "junking" of national agreements, it is declared, would cause chaos. The workers claim that the railroads want to adjust wages when things are at their worst and to fix rates when they are at their best.

GERMANS RELEASE AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The War Department has announced that Carl Neut and Franz Zimmer, Americans imprisoned in Germany in an attempt to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdolf, draft deserter, were released at noon yesterday.

NEWS SUMMARY

The report of the unofficial Committee of One Hundred on conditions in Ireland is biased and wholly misleading, according to a statement issued yesterday by the British Embassy in Washington. The Embassy statement, based on facts arrived at in conjunction with the British Foreign Office, after analysis and comparison, asserts that the report of the Villard committee is based almost entirely on the testimony of ex parte witnesses, the investigators having had no first hand access to the facts, and that such evidence as was adduced represented the views of extremists.

The railroad situation in the United States has become so critical, in the opinion of some government officials, that unless action is taken the roads will be in the hands of receivers before July, and some form of government control will follow. The Esch-Cummins Act is considered by many in Washington to have been a failure. President Harding conferred yesterday on the subject with the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railway Labor Board. The railroad managers are said to be agreeable to a reduction of rates, but say that this can be accomplished only if wages also are cut; while the workers, of course, are opposing with determination all proposals for lower pay.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, does not share the view that the Esch-Cummins Act is a failure. In an address in New York last night, he expressed the opinion that under the provisions of the act, with continued cooperation from the Interstate Commerce Commission and a realization on the part of the railway managers that private ownership was on trial, there was hope that the roads might be kept in private hands and operated successfully.

Secretary Hughes is reported to have been giving serious attention to the recommendations of former Ambassador Morris to the State Department for settlement of the California-Japanese problem. It is understood that from his examinations so far Mr. Hughes inclines to favor acceptance of the recommendations as offering a basis of settlement. It was reiterated yesterday that the resignation of Mr. Morris from the post of Ambassador to Japan had no significance beyond the fact that he desired to resume the practice of law. His services, it was added, will be at the service of the Administration.

Announcement is made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States that receipts from income and profits taxes in March were more than sufficient to meet the maturing obligations on Treasury certificates maturing on March 15. The receipts were about \$700,000,000, and after meeting the payments due, the government will have about \$125,000,000 remaining for other uses.

The former King Charles of Hungary, still at Steinsamanger, seems likely to find himself between the proverbial stools. As a military dictatorship is reported, with the military siding with him, he may find himself entangled in a dangerous revolution. On the other hand, if a republic appears to have had enough of him, and the Hungarian local authorities may also invite him to depart. What will he do? In such desperate circumstances, anything may happen, so that the suggestion of a regency for the hereditary Prince Otto or the removal of Charles to Spain in charge of a Jugo-Slavian guard, do not sound like improbabilities.

It is worthy of note that the little entente has promptly demanded explanations concerning Charles' stay in Hungary; that Jugo-Slavia is concentrating troops to prevent Hungary provoking a casus belli, and that suspicions of French connivance seem to be without foundation. The entente is uncompromisingly antagonistic and may demand stronger guarantees against imperialistic coups d'état.

The subject of errant monarchy crops up again in the recall of Emir Feisul from London of the Emir Feisul, who may be asked by Great Britain to rule in Mesopotamia. Whether he or his brother Abdullah will be called to a throne, however, is not yet certain. It is known, however, that King Hussein still looks to an Arab government in Palestine with equal citizenship for all sects and nationalities, but without privileged positions for any. Incidentally, it has been shown that in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia the number of troops of Britain and France are greater in proportion to the civil population than the troops employed in the former enemy countries.

Lively opposition by the free trade members of the House of Commons is expected when the government's proposals for protection of key industries and the prevention of dumping come up next week. An import duty for five years equal to 33-1/3 per cent of the value of certain imported articles is suggested.

Gradually the shackles which were riveted on British business during the war are being broken, and yesterday three of the largest business enterprises undertaken by the government—the Ministries of Food, Shipping, and Munitions, came to an end. Government control of coal has also ceased, and the only ones remaining are those on liquor and railways.

That the British miners may strike and take the desperate decision to let the coal mines be flooded, following the government's decontrol of mines, is considered likely. Government intervention, however, may prevent disaster.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS RAISES NEW ISSUES

Nations of Little Entente Declare Hostility to Any Restoration of Monarchy as Result of Former Emperor's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless
PARIS, France (Thursday)—It is by no means certain that the Hungarian adventure is finished. Reports indicate that the army is taking the side of former Emperor Charles. The conduct of General Lehar appears somewhat dubious. More support than the earlier dispatches announced appears to be given, or about to be given, to the former monarch. There is much agitation in diplomatic circles. All the central European countries are in a ferment and negotiations are being pursued between Prague, Vienna, Rome, Bucharest and Belgrade. The expulsion of Charles is demanded. Members of the little entente, which was formed last year precisely in view of this eventuality, have declared to the Hungarian Government that the establishment of Charles on the throne will be regarded as a legitimate cause of war. Jugo-Slavia in particular is concentrating troops.

French Connivance Repudiated

French diplomacy is opposed to the return of Charles. Insinuations made in certain quarters that there was French connivance is repudiated. While it is admitted by the "Echo de Paris," for example, that the policy toward Hungary last year gave rise to numerous personal errors, the French Government has always followed the line indicated by its duty to the Allies. The allegations of Charles that he believed he would obtain the approval of France should be rejected, although it appears to have behaved with naivety.

"The Matin" suggests that he may have been deceived by persons who went him information from Paris and that he also made a mistake about the feeling in Hungary. Generally it is supposed that this coup d'état, which was insufficiently prepared, was dictated by fear that there were strong rival candidates for the throne. The Archduke Frederick and Joseph, and above all Albert, dispute the hypothetical crown. Even Admiral Horthy, though a Legitimist, is held to have personal aspirations. These rivals will have improved chances if the attempt of Charles finally fails.

Certainly the lack of decision of the western statesmen deserves criticism. The Trianon Treaty is still unratified. All kinds of ineffectual initiatives have been taken. It is pointed out that Jugo-Slavia still occupies portions of Hungarian territory to which the treaty gives it no right. While Europe remains in an unsettled state these disturbances are always possible.

Little Entente Hostile

What is regarded as particularly grave is the possibility of Charles leaving Switzerland, traversing Austria and entering Hungary without being perceived. This exploit, when the passport system is so severe, seems to indicate a certain complaisance on the part of individuals. Not only is the entente definitely antagonistic to the restoration, but the whole of Hungary's neighbors are resolved to prevent, by force of arms if necessary, a return to the Hapsburg monarchy.

There is, first, the accord between Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia, which is clear on this point, and then there is the agreement with Rumania in the same sense. There exists also an understanding between Italy and Czechoslovakia, and the Austrian Republic has in writing registered the same decision. Obviously, if the present adventure passes without serious consequences, these neighbors of Hungary will be entitled to demand stronger guarantees for the future, for they are directly menaced by a monarchist restoration, which would in essence be the imperialistic intentions already denounced on all hands.

There can be no reasonable doubt that France and England will assist these countries, because the return of Charles, after King Constantine, might be the signal for the return of Ferdinand to Bulgaria and the Kaiser to Germany. It is doubtful whether Charles will be permitted to reside again in Switzerland. The King of Spain is being asked to allow him to take up his residence in Spain.

Dictatorship Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—It is reported that a military dictatorship has been proclaimed in western Hungary. The military are believed to side with the former emperor and the movement is directed against the Regent, Admiral Horthy. It is alleged that the proposal is to establish a regency for the hereditary Prince Otto, composed of Admiral Horthy and the Prince Bishop Cernoch, as regents, and Count Jules Andrássy as State Councillor.

Meanwhile negotiations are in progress, and his departure will shortly be demanded by the local authorities. The Swiss Government is reported to have forbidden his return to Switzerland, and it is now expected that he will be sent under a strong guard, provided by Jugo-Slavia, to Spain.

A message from Budapest states that the ambassadors of Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia visited Admiral Horthy on Wednesday and requested an explanation concerning the stay of Charles in Hungary, also concerning the question of the restoration of the monarchy, declaring that these might be deemed a casus belli. It is said that the ambassadors considered Admiral Horthy's explanations satisfactory.

MR. HUGHES WEIGHS MORRIS REPORT

Examination so Far Said to Make Secretary Favorable to Its Acceptance as Basis of Settlement of Japanese Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has taken up the subject of the Morris-Shidehara negotiations and is giving serious attention to the recommendations submitted to the State Department by Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, in his formal report.

It was not indicated whether Mr. Hughes intended to transmit the Morris report to President Harding soon, with advice concerning the final disposition to be made of it, but there is reason to believe that the examination already made of it by Mr. Hughes makes him favorable to its acceptance as offering a basis of settlement of the California-Japanese problem.

The report recommends that the existing commercial treaty with Japan be so amended as to give to Japanese nationals residing in the United States the same civil rights enjoyed by the nationals of other countries residing in America and that the existing Japanese-American "gentlemen's agreement" be revised so as to exclude Japanese immigration to the United States and Hawaii, but admitting it, as heretofore, to the Philippine Islands.

It could not be learned whether there is a real prospect that President Harding may transmit the Morris report to the Senate at the extra session of Congress with a message urging the Senate's approval of the proposed treaty amendment. It had been the impression before the last Administration went out of office that the coming of the Morris report would cause a delay in executive action on the Morris report. It is now asserted, however, that the determination of the status of Yap rests with all the allied powers and is not a question between the United States and Japan only.

It was reiterated at the State Department yesterday that the resignation of Mr. Morris as Ambassador to Japan had no significance whatever and that it was prompted, as was its acceptance also, by Mr. Morris' desire to resume at once the practice of law. It was said at the department that Mr. Morris' advice and assistance would be available if needed in any further negotiations with Japan on the subject matter of his report.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ELECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BIRMINGHAM, England (Thursday)—J. Austen Chamberlain was today returned unopposed for West Birmingham, his nomination to a new post in the Cabinet, Lord Privy Seal, having necessitated his reelection in that constituency.

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admittedly holding extreme views. It is biased and wholly misleading, both in its general conclusions and in the statements it contains in matters of detail.

"The facts speak for themselves. Ireland, so far from being a devastated country, is the most prosperous part of the United Kingdom, and probably of the whole of western Europe. Separate trade statistics for the various parts of the United Kingdom, forming as they do one fiscal unit, are not readily available, but reliable index to the general prosperity of the country can be found in the returns of deposits in joint stock banks, which have increased as follows:

"1914—2,147,000,000.
"1915—2,158,000,000.
"1920—2,200,000,000.
"This prosperity continues, and is only affected in a very minor degree, and that mainly in the north by the general industrial depression.

Reprisals and Crimes

"The report of the committee lays stress on so-called reprisals, and ignores the fact that before even the Irish propagandists suggested, in September, 1920, that reprisals were taking place, 32 policemen, 13 soldiers, and 23 civilians had been murdered in cold blood, and 189 policemen, 56 soldiers, and 74 civilians wounded, in most cases without a chance of defending themselves. By the same date, 1200 buildings had been burned and wholly destroyed.

"Sinn Fein has established its position by the terror of the revolver, which has silenced the moderate opinion of the vast majority of Irishmen. It desires to claim for the Irish Republican army the status of belligerents, ignoring the fact that the members of that force constantly, indeed invariably, violate the laws of war as recognized by every civilized community, in a manner which, according to the same laws, justifies the penalty of death for all offenders. Their methods are those of the assassin, their deadly work is done by stealth, by persons in the garb of civilians, who move about under the protection of the law until the moment comes for the attack, and who, immediately after killing their victim, revert to the aspect and demeanor of peaceful citizens. Expanding bullets are frequently employed by these Sinn Feiners. Increasing pressure by crown forces has succeeded in forcing them more and more into the methods of individual assassination in favor of organized attack by armed bands, but the furtive character of their activities still continues.

Crown Forces Not Blameless

"That the crown forces, under almost incredible provocation patiently borne during many months, have on some occasions broken the bonds of discipline and committed unjustifiable acts of violence is not denied, but to say such acts have been ordered, encouraged or condoned by the British Government is absolutely false. The interests which suffer most by acts of discipline are those of the government itself.

"The actual facts with regard to specific points raised in the report of the committee are as follows:

"The total ration strength of the crown forces is 61,000. The antecedents of all recruits are carefully investigated, and no man of known bad character is retained for a moment.

"There has been no indiscriminate killing; men have been shot through falling to halt when challenged by sentries, and innocent persons, including women and children, have suffered death or wounds in course of armed conflict resulting from unprovoked attacks made by Sinn Feiners upon forces of the crown in crowded streets. Apart from these and similar inadvertent casualties, the record of the crown forces is absolutely clean so far as women and children are concerned.

Crimes Charged to Extremists

"Reports of torturing prisoners have been completely disproved wherever attempt was made to bring forward tangible evidence.

"There are the strongest grounds for attributing to extreme Sinn Feiners the murders of prominent Republicans, such as Lord Mayor McCormack of Cork and the Mayor and Aldermen of Limerick.

"The practice recently adopted of carrying hostages has entirely fulfilled its sole purpose, namely to minimize murderous attacks on the crown forces and to prevent loss of life. Captured documents show clearly its restraining effect. No woman has ever been carried as a hostage.

"The military authorities have destroyed, as a legitimate penalty, the property of persons who are known to have been able to prevent serious outrages but did not do so.

"Fines are not levied on towns and villages.

"Some months ago the authority of the law had been entirely overridden throughout a large part of Ireland. This is no longer the case. So-called Sinn Fein courts have everywhere ceased to function, and there are no Republican civil officers who are not in hiding. The regular assize courts were held throughout Ireland in the month of March.

"The votes polled by the Sinn Fein or Republican Party at the general election in 1918 represented, in spite of widespread intimidation, less than half a million out of an electorate of nearly 2,000,000. In addition, they secured 23 uncontested seats, but the total electorate of the constituencies concerned, which was by no means entirely Sinn Fein, was less than 450,000.

POLL TAX FOR WOMEN
MONTPELIER, Vermont—Governor Hartsness has signed a bill that will levy a poll tax upon women as well as upon men. The effect of the measure will be to cut in half the present poll tax paid by the men. In this state each town and city determines its own tax.

COAL STRIKE NOW THOUGHT CERTAIN

British Miners Call in Assistance
of Railwaymen and Transport
Workers in Effort to Push
Nationalization Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Although eleventh-hour demands are being made to obtain a settlement of the crisis in the coal industry, it seems altogether likely that the miners' desperate decision to flood the mines by withdrawal of the engine-men and pumpmen will become effective at midnight tonight unless sufficient volunteers are recruited for this work. As called to The Christian Science Monitor last night, the miners' leaders have issued these orders, and in this morning's press their action is characterized as "suicidal." Literal obedience to his order would mean that many mines would never again open, and others would take months to restore before work in them could be resumed.

Fortunately, however, this incredible folly is not likely to result in the pumps stopping, except in perhaps a few isolated cases, as a highly placed authority stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the British Board of Trade has already approached both the War Office and the Admiralty with a view of ascertaining what help can be given to save the vital industry of Great Britain.

As in the case of the sectional strike of Yorkshire miners in 1919, when naval ratings kept the pumps going, and so saved the pits, the informant stated that the same procedure will in all probability be followed in this instance, and help will be distributed, as far as it will go. Furthermore, it is not anticipated (despite the orders) that all the engine-men and pumpmen will obey their leaders in this matter, owing to the high sense they entertain regarding their duty by the pits. The informant also stated that, some time since, in view of the approaching crisis, offers were made to pumpmen and engine-men regarding their wages, by which it was hoped to retain their services and keep the pits from flooding.

Owners Give Lowest Terms

In some quarters, it is thought that the owners have not said their last word, but The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Mining Association of Great Britain that, with the exception of minor revisions in Durham and the midland districts' scale of wages, the owners have stated their lowest offers and are quite willing for their case to be laid out with the fullest publicity.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands from information received that the approximate rates of pay, with the proposed changes in various districts on the basis of a five shift week, are as follows:

District	Average weekly wage	Average weekly offered
Scotland	35 s. d.	32 s. d.
Northumberland	35 s. d.	32 s. d.
Durham	35 s. d.	32 s. d.
South Wales	35 s. d.	32 s. d.
Cumberland	35 s. d.	32 s. d.
Yorkshire	35 s. d.	32 s. d.
South Yorkshire	35 s. d.	32 s. d.
Lancashire and Cheshire	35 s. d.	32 s. d.
Leicestershire	35 s. d.	32 s. d.
Midlands	35 s. d.	32 s. d.

On these figures, it was stated that the industry for April will show a dead loss, which can only be overcome as the trade of the country generally improves.

Allied Unions Consulted

Owing to the firm attitude adopted by the owners, accompanied as it is by the determination of the government to adhere to its decision regarding decontrol, the miners have now called the railwaymen and transport workers' unions to their assistance. The miners' executive held a meeting lasting one and one-half hours this morning, and adjourned to attend a conference with the other unions at Unity House. It has been announced that a special delegate meeting of the unions affiliated to the Transport Workers Federation has been called for next Tuesday for the purpose of dealing with the situation. The National Union of Railwaymen has also called a delegate meeting for next Wednesday for the same purpose.

In the absence of J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, who is at Amsterdam, C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary, stated that the railway executive is deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation and regards the position as being the prelude to a general attempt of the employers to destroy the national basis for all three branches of the "triple alliance" and to reduce wages.

Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers Federation, is

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston
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By Frank H. Leonard, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill.
Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church
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Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Back Bay, Boston
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similarly impressed, and considers the action of the owners as an attempt to get back to the old days of district settlement, which would affect transport workers in the same way as the miners. Although Mr. Lloyd George is still at The Chequers, he is keeping in touch with the situation by telephone with Sir Robert Horne.

BIG DEPARTMENTS IN BRITAIN CLOSED

Ministries of Food, Shipping and Munitions Go Out of Existence to Be Followed Immediately by End of Coal Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Gradually the shackles which were riveted on business during the war are being broken, and today three of the largest business enterprises undertaken by the British Government, namely the Ministries of Food, Shipping and Munitions, came to an end.

The Ministry of Food has dealt with the immense turnover of £1,200,000,000. It was first installed under Lord Rhonda, who successfully provided the nation's food, despite the submarine menace, and instituted the system of rationing which worked out successfully without undue hardship to the people.

The Ministry of Shipping, which was throughout under the charge of Sir Joseph Maclay, was responsible for the transportation of immense volumes of munitions and foodstuffs, in addition to 35,000,000 troops. Of its total expenditure of £750,000,000, about £650,000,000 will be recovered, the remaining liquidation will be completed by the Board of Trade.

The Ministry of Munitions was established with Mr. Lloyd George as first Minister under Mr. Asquith's Administration. The former foresaw that the needs of the British army were much greater than those forecasted by the military advisers of the government, and especially in big guns. By greatly increasing the War Office orders, Mr. Lloyd George was able not only to supply the needs of the British armies, but also to send a surplus to the Allies. Government control of coal also ceases today, and the only controls remaining are those on liquor and railways.

PRESIDENT TO SEE AMNESTY COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding yesterday announced that he would receive the political amnesty committee, which desires to make representations on behalf of political prisoners, on Wednesday morning, April 13.

The political amnesty committee is composed of delegates from trade unions, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the American Civil Liberties Union, and various other civic groups. These delegates, coming from all parts of the country, will meet in Washington on April 13, the second anniversary of Eugene V. Debs' imprisonment, when they will present an amnesty petition to Congress. The petition is said to contain more names than any other petition ever presented in the history of the nation. The textile district council of Philadelphia, with 15,000 textile workers, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the North Star Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, the Central Labor Union of Evansville, Indiana, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have sent in many thousands of names.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, said yesterday that he expected to confer with members of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the subject of political prisoners and other related matters.

BUSINESS CONFERENCE PLAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A national conference of big business for the purpose of restoring prosperity and business stability was proposed to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a letter sent to him yesterday by the Railway Business Association from its convention here. This association comprises the International Association of Machinists, the Central Labor Union of Evansville, Indiana, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have sent in many thousands of names.

The letter urged a system of government and railroad financing enabling large buyers to take advantage of price and labor conditions in dull times and check business depression, or avoid it by the resulting support of the market.

Have You Noticed
how many of your friends
and neighbors have adopted
INSTANT POSTUM
as their table drink?
The smooth, rich flavor of this pure
cereal beverage appeals to the
taste, and it is entirely wholesome.
Quickly prepared—Economical
"There's a Reason" for Postum

TELEPHONE RATE INCREASE STANDS

New York Supreme Court Justice
Declines to Interfere With
Issuance of April Bills for
Service on the New Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Justice Edward J. Gavegan of the Supreme Court declined to interfere with the issuance of the April bills for service of the New York Telephone Company, based on the increased rates, which the company sent out as soon as Justice Newburger vacated the preliminary stay on the order to show cause in the action started by the City of New York to restrain the company from putting the new rates into effect.

Since last October a complaint of the New York Telephone Company of three to twice the public Service Commission for the second district against the former rates. But when the company found that the new Public Service Act, just signed by Gov. N. L. Miller, would put the determination of the question in the hands of the new board, they suddenly discovered that the commission had jurisdiction to decide the case without a hearing and render new rates available at once, pending final decision on the complaint.

The commission, which had heretofore considered itself unable to grant an increase, pending conclusion of the hearing, and in its annual report to the Legislature last January had recommended the granting of this right, suddenly also came to this same conclusion by the narrow margin of three to two, the deciding vote being cast by Commissioner Barthelemy, formerly of counsel for the telephone company.

As a result of this decision the commission not only canceled the decrease fixed a year ago, but granted an additional 30 per cent increase on the old rates. It was stated that this increase would net the company \$11,000,000 a year. The City of New York then began suit to restrain the new rates, contending that the commission was without jurisdiction to make the order, that it was not fair to do it before the opposition to the complaint had been heard, and that the order was unconstitutional as being not based on due process of law.

On the argument of the motion, Malvina W. Fertig, assistant corporate counsel, argued on behalf of the plaintiff, contending that an injunction should be granted. For the defendant, in addition to Charles T. Russell, attorney of record, E. L. Blackman appeared as counsel. He contended that the Public Service Commission law absolutely forbade this proceeding, by forbidding any injunction against an order of the commission unless irreparable damage, based on testimony, was found by the court. In this he was overruled by Justice Gavegan. Then he brought out the fact that the April bills had already been sent out to the 600,000 subscribers of the service and any injunction would create tremendous confusion not only to the company, but to the subscribers.

He stipulated to serve his answer at once and bring the case to trial at the start of the April term. The corporation counsel also being willing to try the case at once, Justice Gavegan ordered that the city's application for a stay pending the action be denied on condition that the defendant serve its answer today and the case be placed on the preferred calendar of the Supreme Court for trial commencing on Monday.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE NAME IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Criticism of the proposed plan to change the name of the State of South Dakota to Roosevelt was made by William Lemke, Attorney-General of North Dakota, who was in Chicago recently on his way east. The movement is attributed by Mr. Lemke to a small group of self-seeking politicians.

"The reason they advance," said Mr. Lemke, "is because the Socialistic tendencies of North Dakota have brought the name of Dakota into disrepute, and they wish to rid themselves of the stigma."

"In the face of this claim stands the fact that South Dakota is following in the footsteps of her sister to the north. She has a new state banking bill up before the next session of the Legislature, a new home-building bill, and has bought a state coal mine in North Dakota.

"The fact is the people of South

Dakota will not allow the State's name to be changed. They regard the old name with too much veneration to change it, even in honor of so great a statesman as Theodore Roosevelt, and they will be pretty likely to deal severely with this small group of self-seeking politicians who would trade upon their credulity."

ENFORCEMENT LAW DELAY OPPOSED

New York Anti-Saloon League
Criticizes Attitude of District
Attorneys as Obstructive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-Saloon League does not favor the movement by law enforcement officers in Greater New York to persuade Gov. Nathan L. Miller to delay making the state dry enforcement bill until it can be amended to bring violators directly before magistrates and then the Court of Special Sessions without indictment or jury trial.

Although New Jersey dries made a strong point of insisting on a similar provision in the New Jersey enforcement law, and won it, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league here, says:

"The league submits that if the district attorneys had made any serious attempt to carry out the enforcement features of the state law respecting the sale of liquor during the last year, they might be accepted as experts on the operation of a state prohibition law. The record shows they have no experience which gives real value to their objection. Their tardy request for an amendment requiring the measure to go back and again go through both houses in the latter days of the session, looks so much like deliberate obstructive tactics to put the whole question in jeopardy that grave suspicion is aroused as to the sincerity of their belief in the value of the amendment."

"If liquor cases must first come before the kind of magistrates who have been expressing their contempt of the law itself when they released prisoners charged with its violation, there will not be much even for the Court of Special Sessions to do. Jurors are, in the long run, responsive to public sentiment, but Tammany-controlled magistrates of the caliber of many now sitting in this city know their master's voice, and that master is not the public."

"If the district attorneys will do their utmost to secure adequate sentences when convictions are secured, and will use the injunction feature, which they might have been using all the past year under the federal law, and will do everything within their power actually to stop the outflow traffic, instead of accepting fines that constitute a de facto judicial license, they may not experience such congestion in the courts as they fear. If they bring about a genuine enforcement of prohibition, using the federal processes to supplement their own efforts, they will not have on their hands so many of the other sort of criminals that they insist not constitute the first claim upon their attention."

COTTON LIMIT BILL KILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The lower house of the General Assembly has killed, 71 to 35, a bill to limit the cotton acreage in South Carolina this year to not more than one out of three acres planted in all crops. The chief opposition to the measure came from the farmers, who complained that their personal liberties were being invaded.

FORD PAPER IN CHICAGO LIBRARY

Librarian Says He Would Expect
Protest at Its Absence If
It Were Not Available as
Other Current Papers Are

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Protest against the failure to have The Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's paper, or any other publication on file in the Chicago Public Library would be much more to be expected than that objection should be made to such papers being accessible to the public there. This was the statement made by Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if any protests had been received by the library against The Dearborn Independent being kept on the library's shelves. Protest has been made by prominent Jewish citizens in eastern cities against the Ford paper being given space in public libraries because of its alleged antagonism toward the Jewish race.

"The Dearborn Independent is a document of the times," said Mr. Roden, "just the same as many other publications which we keep on file. We have publications here representing all schools of thought. As an institution to serve the general public, we take no sides and do not attempt to exclude anybody."

Mr. Ford Seeks Injunction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Henry Ford's suit against the City of Cleveland asking for an injunction to restrain the city from prohibiting the sale in Cleveland streets of his weekly paper, The Dearborn Independent, has been set for April 9 in the United States Court here by Judge D. C. Weston-haver. The suit asks for an injunction against Mayor W. S. Fitzgerald, Law Director W. B. Woods, and Chief of Police Frank Smith, to restrain them from preventing the circulation of the paper.

The cases of six vendors of the paper, arrested on March 15, have been continued in police court until after the hearing of the injunction suit. These defendants were arrested under a city ordinance which prohibits the circulation of matter tending to incite or to disturb the peace. Counsel for Ford, in filing suit, cited the state and federal constitutions as giving the right of free speech. The city also has prohibited the sale of facts, a rival paper of The Dearborn Independent.

JOINT WATERWAY HEARINGS END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—The final hearing of the International Joint Waterway Commission in connection with the proposed St. Lawrence River project, conducted for about eight months in both the United States and Canada, was held here yesterday. H. C. Barlow, traffic director of the Chicago Association of Commerce; Hugh J. Hughes of the Bureau of Markets of Minnesota; Representative O. J. Larson, Duluth; John A. Russell, president of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and Frank Niles of Toledo, Ohio, were the witnesses.

Mr. Hughes said that the United States would cease to be a surplus grain producing country within a few years if this waterway is not provided. Otherwise the west's growth agriculturally would be only to keep pace with its population, he said.

Representative Larson pointed to big savings in transporting wheat for export, and Mr. Barlow said there would be a saving of 10 cents a hundred pounds in the movement of sugar westward.

Mr. Niles said New York interests were spending money to defeat the adoption of the project without knowing or caring what they were defeating.

JUDGE LINDSEY TO PAY COURT FINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DENVER, Colorado—Judge Ben B. Lindsey is expected to pay the \$500 fine assessed against him for contempt of court by Judge Perry five years ago. Sentence will be executed tomorrow morning by Judge Warren A. Haggett in the West Side Court, following receipt of a remittitur from the United States Supreme Court refusing to intervene. Judge Lindsey yesterday intimated that he would pay the fine rather than serve 30 days in jail as an alternative.

"I have never said that I would not do whatever the law, after its test in court, said I should do in the Wright case," he declared. Judge Lindsey incurred the fine for refusing to testify as to an alleged confession given him by a boy, Frank Wright, in connection with the trial of the boy's mother on a criminal charge.

Judge Lindsey was summoned as a witness to impeach the boy's testimony. He claimed the statements of the boy had been made to him in confidence as judge of the juvenile court, and that they were privileged. He refused to reveal the statements of the boy, and the fine for contempt of court followed.

**RECALL VOTE IN NORTH
DAKOTA AUTHORIZED**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DEVILS LAKE, North Dakota—The Independent Convention in session here voted late yesterday to authorize the campaign committee to call a recall election on or before November 8 against Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, William Lemke, Attorney-General, and John Hogan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, who comprise the industrial commission in charge of the state-owned industries. R. A. Nestos of Minot, attorney, was named for Governor without opposition.

The Independents also propose to submit a number of initiated laws, one of which would change the Bank of North Dakota to a rural credits institution, and a constitutional amendment to pledge the credit of the entire state for completing the mill, and elevator half built at Grand Forks and the houses now under construction by the Home Builders Association.

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS
CHICAGO, Illinois—The University of Chicago plans an expenditure of \$15,000,000 in the next five years for new buildings and institutes for research, President Harry Pratt Judson announced yesterday. The proposed buildings will include Rockefeller Chapel, which is to cost \$1,500,000, and which will seat 2000 persons. The money for the chapel will be taken from a \$10,000,000 gift made by John D. Rockefeller several years ago.

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of finest quality woven
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Sales \$20,000,000
Mostly by Telephone Calls

When the president of one of the largest, oldest and best known wholesale houses in New England says that a very large part of the \$20,000,000 sales by his company in 1920 were made by telephone, it is absolute proof that extensive, persistent and intelligent use of the toll service results in increased business and larger profits.

With the permission of the writer, we reproduce the following excerpt from a letter from George N. Chamberlain, president of Chamberlain & Company, Incorporated, wholesale dealers in dressed beef and provisions.

"We are great believers in the telephone being the most efficient and economical way of getting business, for it saves both time and money for us."

"Our sales for 1920 were over \$20,000,000. With the exception of what was sold direct to customers by our store and road salesmen, our sales were made over the telephone to customers in all parts of New England. We often make more than 150 toll calls a day."

Put your best men on the telephone job for a month and see the result. If you use it intelligently, \$100 will do wonders.

New England Telephone
and Telegraph Company

H. H. CARTER
Division Commercial Superintendent



Mose, the Newsboy

Probably the best-known person in our city of some hundred thousand population is Mose, the newsboy. He began crying papers about fifty years ago. Mose was then so small that he seemed almost obliterated by his bundle of papers. But he had a keen young face and a foghorn voice that rose above the traffic and the cries of his rivals.

There was, moreover, something singularly persuasive in the mellow tones of Mose's lilting call. You may have had no thought of reading the news, you may have been hurried and concerned with other things, but the moment that Mose's cry broke on your ears you turned around automatically and bought a paper. It seemed the most natural action imaginable, indeed the only decent and logical thing to do.

Mose acknowledged your patronage with a beaming politeness that held a hint of potential friendship. If you were a woman Mose tugged at his cap as he thanked you. If you were a man he smiled with comradely warmth and a gay salute. Whoever you were he flipped the paper into your hand and returned your change with a deftness that seemed like magic. Then on went Mose, the sonorous, long-drawn cry resounding beyond him like a vast banner of sound. There was no mistaking the call which no aspiring rival was ever able to imitate or surpass.

Mose had a quick eye for faces. Before you had bought a half-dozen papers from him he had you "spotted" and would sling out, "Here's yer News, Mister," or, "Here's yer Tribune, Lady," with the blithe grace of an old acquaintance.

Persons of distinction in town were soon known by name to the alert news vendor. "Here's yer News, Mister Blank," he would announce, with such a mixture of pride and deference that his customer always felt subtly flattered.

In time it came to be a derogatory reflection on the fame of any local celebrity if Mose did not know him. The most popular newsboy in the city was a good pal as well as a good business hustler. Many a less successful boy could testify to Mose's helpfulness when help was really needed. But Mose had his mother and young brother beside himself to support. It behooved him to look well to his profits.

So the years slipped around and Mose's voice grew more resonant and exuberant, and Mose himself outgrew and dominated the bundle of papers. He met trains at the Union Station, and travelers came to recognize the jovial vendor with pleasure. Summer and winter, sunny or gray, the voice



His cry resounded like a vast banner of sound

had always a note of confidence and cheer. When Mose cried the local headlines there was the drama of passing events in his rolling cadences. And when he reeled off his list of outside, city papers he injected a lure of romance into the mere jingle of the names.

Another mark of distinction aside from his unmistakable voice was the half-opened rose that he always wore in his buttonhole. Business was never too dull or too rushing for Mose to neglect this detail of his personal appearance. The coat might be shabby, the newsboy's vest fresh and fragrant. After a while Mose started a news stand, a tiny room on a busy corner, well stocked with papers and magazines. Morning and evening his voice was still heard on the streets, but with less and less frequency as the business of the stand grew. In the little shop the newsboy was even more courteous than elsewhere. This was his own particular realm, and he was proud to have you enter it. He took infinite pains to satisfy your slightest wish. "If we haven't got what you want, why we'll get it—anything that's published," was his

reassuring promise. He opened the door for you and bowed you out as if you were his personal guest.

Did the courtesy and the confidence and the hearty good nature pay? Well, for some reason or other Mose prospered. He became known by business men as a shrewd investor in real estate. His name appeared on lists of local charity contributors. Mose knew how it felt to be at the bottom. Having started his career with a few pennies he was keenly aware of the value of money and the pinch of poverty. In time he was known as probably the richest newsboy in America.

Mose quit selling papers on the street but he never forgot his old street cry. You might see him at the Union Station looking after a shipment of magazines or juggling a stack of Sunday papers under his arm. With a gay twinkle in his sharp, black eyes he would let out his old boyish call, a booming, deep-chested chant that flowed about him and caught the ears of the crowd.

"There goes Mose," somebody would remark and people turned to watch his triumphant march up the street to the news stand. If you stopped for a paper he flicked it toward you and juggled your change with the same nonchalant deftness. He bowed, he thanked you with his old-time politeness.

Mose now owns and lives in one of the finest houses in town. Naturally, he motors to business. But he is just as alert to the demands of his job, just as much interested in the romance of the news, and apparently just as glad to sell a customer a paper as in the days when he was a ragged urchin gathering in his meager crop of pennies. And he still wears a half-open rose in his buttonhole.

THE BREAKERS AT SUNSET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The glory of sunset in cloudless southern California is not in the sky but in the sea. At the moment when the slowly flattening sun comes to rest on the horizon, the ocean spreads abroad its richest mantle, dazzling as gem work but softly toned and interwoven into perfect harmony. The retreating breaker slides down over sibilant stones, dragging a veil of lacy violet, and the incoming breaker bursts into a spray of jewels.

This moment of mingled day and night is the supreme moment of the surf bath. As he strides out into the ceaseless swing and sway of colored waters, the sunset breeze blows fresh from thousands of miles at sea, lifting his hair and tossing little locks of foam from advancing wave crests. On and out he goes, with the lilac foam about him stretching out of sight to right and left. The air grows cooler. Strangeness and mystery are walking on the waves with advancing twilight. He feels that he is stepping into a magic world of unknown and unrecorded beauty. He may have been here a hundred times before, but the witchery of the hour and of the restless dance of dyes will seem to him new and barely credible.

He soon begins to feel the tug of the undertow and to struggle with the weight and rush of the breaker still unnamed by land, but in this elemental strife and in the chanting of the tide there is for him only a heightened joy. He reaches at last the line where the combers break. A hundred yards out to sea a long, low ridge of darkened water forms itself and comes rolling, traveling on a deeply sunk foot and carrying its proud head higher and higher against the sinking sun, impelled from behind by borne along from beneath by yearning for the shore. The breeze is pushing against its shoulder, the waters behind are climbing its back to see, and it climbs and mounts and towers, tossing bright foam against the sunset, racing steadily landward at a pace which seems at once deliberate and swift.

The breaker's inner surface has grown smooth as dark green polished marble, veined with streaks and splashes of foam. And now, as it rushes onward, it begins very slowly to curl inward at the top. At the very crest, for an instant or two before the whole mass topples, there rides a quivering razor-edge of jeweled water which gives to the quickened eye of the bather beneath it a sense of great eagerness governed by perfect poise. Very swiftly the wave comes on, but steadily still as the march of ages, sweeping higher and higher as it runs until, to the man below, it is like a mountain of irresistible bulk and power. And then, slowly, with a long and lazy plunge, this marvel of evanescent color and form and speed crashes down into gorgeous ruin, with a majestic chorus of deep bass voices and a mighty smother of foam.

After the breaker has crumbled and the water ways back to the level once more and only a few lost wavelets are tumbling distractedly here and there, comes the moment of perfect beauty. Then falls the deepest lavender upon the wide plain of foam and the delicate edge of water lipping along the land is tinged with lilac. Standing with only his head above the foam and looking toward the sun along the water's surface, the bather sees one of the fairy sights of nature. Millions of foam bubbles are bursting there and tossing up their tiny balloons of spray, millions of minute water drops are prismatic in the level rays of the sun. Over the entire surface before him he sees emeralds and amethysts and rubies. Instinctively, he holds up his hand in the last ray of sunshine to see whether it has not been stained some rich and unbelievable hue by immersion in such a sea of colors. And then the sun drops suddenly below the horizon, the sky fades, and the fairy dance is done.

CONSISTENCY IN CAPS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

'Twas no easy matter to receive a visit from Grandmamma in the 1740's. She could well remember the days of King Charles II, and as she, like all the ladies that were not openly Jacobite, was a good Tory, she kept the ways of youth and appeared of an evening in a commode, or high cap of wired lace and muslin, which was the high fashion of the 1680's. She remembered well how this head-dress came in, putting the loose ringlets worn by Lady's ladies to flight, and how it was named at Fontenoy after the favorite of the Grand Monarque, a name it bears in France to this day. Grandmamma had never forgiven Mr. Addison for making mock of the stately commode, or his gibes at the ladies "once very near seven feet high, who now want some inches of five"; and she would have much to say on the fine manners of her youth, and the evil of the modern leveling ways, when a fine lady would wear a flat, muslin cap, like a dairy maid, and cram a hat atop of it for all the world like the milkmaids of London at a May-day. Not that, as the good old-fashioned book of the cap had strings, or ornaments, or streamers, or no such ornament, whether it were all of muslin or bordered with needle-run lace, all was one to her; none but Kitty Queensbury, whose head Prior's compliments had fairly turned, wore such a thing in good Queen Anne's days; but Polly Peachum and "the Beggar's Opera" had set all the world a-caping in place, and they were all for caps in place of the stately—she could not add the convenient commode which His Majesty had approved when she was young.

In another 30 years, when Grandmamma's daughter was herself a grandmamma, she clung in her turn to the flat cap as a mark of old-world dignity when all the ladies were set upon the May-day cap. Not that, as she was free to confess, there was not something attractive—coquettish even—in its drooping borders; but 'twas a profanation of your fine Flanders lace to run it round the border of a mere cap, to peep at the gentlemen under; but then it had to be washed and got up every day, and no lace worth calling lace could bear such handling. And the ribbons and flowers too, stuck into them here and there for all the world like an advertisement of a milliner's shop! She, like her friend Mrs. Nollekens, boasted herself "above the fleeting whimsies of a depraved fashion," and appeared in a plain cap with plaited flaps, which were of point-lace on state occasions, of India muslin for daily wear.

But worse was to come, and semi-circles of muslin edged with lace, as all the world like a cartwheel, covered the ears and hid all but the nose from the admirer who would catch a glimpse of a lovely profile. This was sheer throwing away of opportunities; and to put a beaver hat as big as a wheelbarrow atop, with 10 yards of ribbon quilled and bunched around it—why, it was sheer blatant canaille, and Queen Caroline would never have borne such doings at her court. Her day, ladies' heads were of a size with their bodies; now they looked as overloaded as a coster's cart; but what could one expect when the sex had taken to painting pictures, and women showed their works at this new-fangled Academy?

Not that a plain mob-cap need be altogether unbecoming in a child. There was Miss Reynolds' "Miss Penelope Boothby" at that same Academy, and a pretty little maid enough she looked in her muslin cap and kerchief; but Mr. Hogarth's children were prettier by far, as that family piece on the wall there might show, which was held to be one of his best pictures, and showed her and her children as they were. And another thing, these fine ladies of today, when they thought to our caps, looked at themselves, being fitted neatly to the head with a riband; but these great muslin caps must be stuck to the head with great black corking pins.

Rumor next brought word of the vagaries of the Hon. Mrs. Damer; how that well-born and beautiful lady "had forsaken the masque and the dance, and was become a worker in wet clay, wore a mob cap to keep the dust of the marble from her hair, and an apron to preserve her silk gown and embroidered slippers; and with a hammer of iron in one hand, and a chisel of steel in the other, had begun to carve heads in marble." What a lady of quality tie up her head like a housemaid, and use tools like a man? The world must surely come to an end after such a thing. "Miss Penelope Boothby" fell, and Liberty, Equality and Fraternity became the order of the day. Grandmamma, with a sinister glance at the puffed and decorated cap of her daughter, and at the bare head and ringlets of the children at her side, could only repeat with more emphasis than ever the solemn words, "I told you so. And it was undeniably true—most unsatisfactorily true to her daughter's feelings—that such caps stood in the way of family affection."

The schoolboy—the pet grandson of the family, and the pride of Grandmamma's heart—burst into the room the next moment and flung his arms about his mother's neck. "My dear, you tumble my cap," with a hasty disentangling of the arms, followed his greeting; and Grandmamma's chance has come again. "In my young days our children could hug us as they liked, and we were glad of it," she says severely; and even has a kindly smile for the boy, when he breaks in unreprieved with, "Grandmamma, how strange you must have looked in that funny little cap," pointing at the sacred family piece aforesaid; "I am glad Mamma doesn't wear such a thing, or Sister Fanny either."

And Grandmamma, for the remembrance suddenly her mother telling her of the lady with the Vandick dress who came to the Grange in 1675 or thereabouts, and rebuked her seriously for speaking of her monstrous

dress—"en close bouche n'entre point mouche; remember that, my child," says she, "and if your eyes see what you dislike, let your tongue have the courtesy to remain silent." And she takes the lesson to heart, and smiles at her daughter and at the boisterous grandson; and the daughter settles her own cap afresh, and tries to think that when little Fanny there is grown up, that milliner's masterpiece may seem old-fashioned even to herself, and draws thence the lesson never learned by her own mother and grandmother, that every generation has a right to its own taste. So that, when caps went out, and têtes à la grecque came in a few years later, she dared to follow the fashion of the day and go bare-headed for the first time in her life. And her reward was the love and confidence of the children, now men and women grown; for she had learned her lesson, and found that there were better things in life than consistency, or even caps.

SECRETARIES AND THE REPORTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Today I met a new kind of secretary. He said: "Why certainly; you can see Mr. So-and-so at once. Come right in."

"Anyone who knows what an impen-



Roosevelt enjoyed the walk I gave him

etrable wall a secretary can be recognizes just wherein this one was a new sort.

Secretaries, I think, must have been office boys earlier in their careers. At least, they are more conscious of their position than office boys. That is saying much. Facing an office boy at the door one feels inferior. Facing a secretary anywhere, one is inconspicuous.

Perhaps the secretary looks at his job the wrong way. He tries to keep people away from the big boss. I, who am prejudiced, perhaps, think he should strive to sort out the people the big boss would not wish him to send away.

Theodore Roosevelt's secretary told me once that I could by no manner of means see him on a certain day. My editor had wired me to see him at once. My editor during the war was always wiring for things that had to be obtained promptly regardless of difficulties, including secretaries. But this one, in shooting me away from Oyster Bay, was handicapped, in that I refused to believe him.

I did not say, over the telephone, "You're all wrong. I can see Roosevelt today, and I will."

One never tells a secretary he is wrong. One merely goes ahead and proves it. Now I might have been contented with the secretary's rebuff. It was at least as good an excuse for not seeing Roosevelt as was the cub reporter's excuse, back in that old newspaper play, that he couldn't get to the station to take him to the mine strike region, because a fraternal procession had been passing a given point all afternoon, and he couldn't cross the road.

But I knew Roosevelt's secretary was wrong. He was in New York and had carelessly dropped the information that Roosevelt was at Oyster Bay. Backing away from one telephone, I went to another and wired Roosevelt, straight and high over his secretary's head. I merely said that I was arriving at Oyster Bay at such and such a time and would see him at his residence at once.

I did, and he did not dislike it. He came almost as soon as the maid opened the door. I had just the snatch of a glance at a balanced entrance hall laden with trophies of his outdoor life, before the Colonel, pushing past me, said:

"Oh, let's talk out here. It's too stuffy inside today." And for 15 minutes I walked beside him, while the birds sang in the sunlight trees. He looked at me only when he shook hands before and after the interview. That was not surprising, of course. What is surprising is that the only thing I remember about his face is his eyes. They, the expression must be repeated, looked through me. I've often wondered what they saw on the way.

The secretary would say, a "cheeky

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reporter." But he would be wrong again. His big boss had been all cordiality. He enjoyed the walk I gave him. And he wanted to answer my editor's question. "Oh, the things I might write if secretaries would let their big bosses speak!" But they won't, unless goaded into it. I've been trying for a week now to generate my way to Thomas Edison. Does he himself read my letters? I can only hope so. For his secretary, quite likely, is not the sort I said I met today. Because I never really met that sort. Probably I never will. They don't exist, except for purposes of introductions to such articles as this.

A HEDGE PARSLEY GUIDE BOOK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A new set of guide books to replace the existing guides of bird's-eye views is a thing I want. It shall be called the Hedge Parsley series of guides to the Home Counties and the first volume shall deal with Surrey.

The hedge parsley grows in hedges by the side of dusty roads along which we roll in motor cars, until its whiteness is turned to a brownness and the star dust of its delicate blossoms is culled. Its family name is umbelliferae, having long ago dropped the "i" which was theirs by right, for every member of that family grows like an open umbrella. It is only a common flower and indeed it grows in such great quantities that we never look at it at all. That again is because we take the bird's-eye view of life and beautiful things. To the man in the bird, that great elephant of a bird, the Handley Page for example, hedge parsley simply does not exist. But pick a small piece and take it home and put it in a delicate yellow miniature vase and it will banish the Bond Street carnations and roses for many days.

Nothing can be quite as uninteresting as a mass of dusty hedge parsley as it grows by the roadside. It is only by a process of arrangement that we can bring beauty into a piece of it when we have brought it home. In essence Box Hill is nothing at all but just such an uninteresting thing as a ditchful of this ubiquitous plant; but if you go down one of the paths through the left-hand woods you will come across a stretch of the best willow-herb in the world, six feet high and hidden entirely from the unwarned wanderer on the hill. There are certain evening lights wherein the long scope takes on an emerald color and a preciseness which adds mystery and vagueness to the continent of pigeon blue which is Leith Hill and Broadmoor. There are one or two places where the curve of the ground and the chance grouping of straggling trees stand out against skies distempered with changing glows so that the art of a Chinese landscape painter lives before you. Only one or two such places there are. It is not an attribute of the hill itself any more than beauty is found undisguised in the hedge parsley fields, they have to be known and found anew each time and the new guide book will act as a pointer to them.

In all the woods of Box Hill there are perhaps five trees worthy of prolonged attention. We ought to treat landscapes as we treat a gallery of pictures; what would we think of a guide to London which just showed us the National Gallery as such and not as containing pictures. To enjoy the National Gallery one picture must be given a spacious solitude by the shutting of eyes from the rest. We forget the gallery in one or two of its pictures. So we should forget Box Hill in one or two of its many surprises which have to be discovered. Or let us take Epsom. There is,

of course, the grand stand worth mentioning as a landscape property to be tolerated from 15 miles away. So many of our buildings which engross the guide book makers are best in the far distance like Turner bridge. There is also a college of the most ludicrous form and magenta color that was ever seen. Yet the guide book does not tell us that standing above this college on the Downs there comes a time at evening in summer when the college turns to livid flame in an afterglow which transforms the dozens of chimneys into a beautiful red hot mass; nevertheless this is the important thing and not the college itself.

In winter, standing on those Downs while the lowlands in front are obscure and full of shadows and the sky wild and changing, suddenly there stands out, livid green, a single field of winter oats, only to be shut down like the leaf of a book a moment later and to vanish into the general mist of the valley. Just such fields of winter oats flashing out and veiling their light like a troubled glow-worm are to be seen elsewhere in England, but they are rare and need to be mentioned in an adequate guide book.

Some one said tauntingly the other day that Wordsworth was the only poet who had ever managed to see London beautiful: as if it was an effort of imagination that only a professional bargain hunter in the world's mass of unlovely remnants could hope to find worth while. London, too, is hedge parsley and needs intelligent arrangements ere it yields its secrets.

To those who have traveled in foreign and curious lands it is nothing in the guide book that remains to flash up now and then and project in the present so different landscape, it is the tumbled rock with sheep about it grazing, or the red cap of a peasant shepherd, the silhouette of a lassy shepherd on the hill above, her song and sudden coda of laughter when she sees us turn and listen, the way the sun lights up one piece of the shifting mists and the long slope of a shrouded mountain which must go up forever, or the crashing of snow in the torrents of early spring shouting to us from their hiding places across acres of fog and thin rain.

These are the contents of the hedge parsley book, at least those of them which are not too transitory or those which though transitory return again with the unhesitating motion of the days. Thus above Epsom there is one row of twisted trees backed by the brown of plowed earth or the gold of corn which is permanent and easily to be found and therefore worthy to be mentioned in any guide to Surrey.

May Dawn

Come out with me into the early May dawn: a dawn of rufly little breezes on the hilltops and trailing mistiness in the hollows, a promise of golden sunrise in the east and dew freshness everywhere. Step with me softly over mosses, logs, and quiet leaves up the brook path by the hillside and sit with me on the smooth boulder to wait and listen. It is dim and cool here in the shadows. The clear water flows without a sound. There is almost no stir in the tree branches. Is it only we who are awake? But clear in the distance comes a bird note. A rippling, trilling melody answers nearer at hand. At our very side is a twittering. With every sense alert we distinguish new sounds which mean that daylight is coming. It steals down through the treetops, ever brightening. Here the dusky outlines of willows grow clearer, there a white birch quivers into a myriad of dancing little leaves. A grobeak sways high above us in an ecstasy of song. A warbler answers. There into that quiet place comes the sunlight. It is morning and a new day.

CHICAGO'S GREAT BOULEVARD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It has an air and an atmosphere all its own, this lustrous infant among the thoroughfares of the world. From the fleecy plumes of white smoke billowing in the east wind from the tops of the skyscrapers, to the broad pavement itself, Boulevard Michigan is distinctly unique. There is an uncanny-like windiness about it, and the blue lake dances merrily in the sun not so far away. True, the railroad tracks do intervene between lake and roadway, but they are invisible save for sundry jets of steam from laboring locomotives, and the average Chicagoan is so used to them that he would very probably protest if they were removed.

If you would see Michigan Boulevard at its best, stroll out upon it in mid-morning when the blue lake rollers are fringed with white, and little bobbing sailboats are making heavy weather to landward of the cribs of the water system. Possibly you may see a green and white freighter lounging down the lake, a miniature ocean grayhound slipping eastward.

So much for natural beauty! Next in order is the Art Institute, with its two guardian lions that have been sold again and again to furnish jocular humorists with material for jocular articles. The Art Institute has a certain coyness not at all achieved by the chilly marble walls of art galleries in general, and inside and out it is one of the most interesting things in all Chicago. On the western side of things, skyscrapers loom like the City of Brass into the very clouds themselves, hotels tower skyward, and smart little shops, and smart great shops, and very special shops, and very general shops, lend a continuous vista of plate glass and smallwares to the eye of the beholder.

On the pavement outside them, all the states of the Union, and nearly all the nations of the earth are represented by the Art Institute, sedate citizenry. New Yorkers marveling at the lake, Pittsburghers declaiming on cleanliness, Minnesotans arguing the relative merits of the Twin Cities or the Twin Ports, broad-shouldered lumberjacks from Marquette way, an Indian from Kibbourn, a visiting cowpuncher from Wyoming, a native son from San Bernardino, a Down Easter from Calcutta.

Or for contrast, stroll down Michigan Boulevard some winter's night, when the red traffic lights are rubies blazing through the driving snow, both the humble pedestrian and the haughty taxi are making heavy going, and the drivers of the green and yellow transfer busses are getting the sleet in their eyes, and a storm-bound freighter is lying off the river's mouth, her siren splitting the roar of the city and the whiteness of the storm!

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TARIFF PROBLEMS
ABSORB ATTENTIONTreasury Officials and Leaders
in Congress Working on Tax-
ation Programs — Proposed
British Duty Causes Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Treasury officials are giving a great deal of time to working out the details of a program of taxation as a basis for the legislation to be enacted in the special session of Congress. In fact, this work is taking precedence of all other affairs at the present time. Reports are being made and conferences held with business men and with members of Congress. The vexed question of whether taxation or tariff shall be the first consideration of Congress in adjusting itself by an arrangement under which work will be carried forward by the Senate Committee on Taxation Matters, which ordinarily would originate in the House. This will save time by having the material ready for the House committee when it is ready to act.

Although Congress is not now in session, the leaders are not idle, and J. W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and others who are interested in the tariff and taxation legislation are in frequent conference over new phases of these subjects. Mr. Fordney admitted yesterday that there would probably be some modification of the emergency tariff as proposed in the last session of Congress.

Proposed British Tax

A telegram from London yesterday caused considerable comment in government circles here. It contained information of a proposed ad valorem tax of 33 1/3 per cent on goods exported into the United Kingdom. A law to this effect has been proposed in Parliament, it was stated. It was further said that it was proposed that the Board of Trade should name goods on which a tax of 33 1/3 per cent ad valorem should be levied.

While this was regarded as a stiff tariff, there was a disposition to look upon it as Great Britain's affair. One official of high rank and influence said, however: "It is difficult to know what will come of these high protective walls. Because she was a free trade country, Great Britain was able to control half of Africa and India—and did it very well—and no one objected; but if there are going to be high protective tariff walls, it will be a different question." He added, with a smile, "But this is only by way of a philosophical observation."

Domestic Problems

What is causing deeper anxiety among all government officials is the intricacy of domestic tariff legislation. Each day some new element is added to the effort to prevent America from becoming a dumping ground for goods which will undersell those of American manufacture and at the same time to stimulate the sale of American goods in those parts of the world where markets can be found. The question of dyes and chemicals is just now taking on a serious aspect, and there are other commodities which call for a readjustment of duties previously urged.

The Department of Commerce, in its task of helping out private trade, finds that the intricacies of the proposed tariff have to be taken into account in formulating its policies. Committees of business men and of various trades and industries are being called upon to give the department the benefit of their experience. It was said yesterday that the only American industries which can really take care of themselves in the foreign markets are iron and steel and oil. For the rest, the Department of Commerce seeks to establish such conditions in foreign countries as will enable American industries to act advantageously, collectively as well as individually. That is what other governments that have promoted foreign trade successfully have done, but it is a comparatively new business for the United States.

Help Asked for Farmers

Secretary Wallace Urges Tariff on
Agricultural Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, yesterday urged immediate passage of an emergency tariff on all agricultural products coming into this country, as a means of showing the farmers throughout the country that the new administration understands their needs and is in entire sympathy with them. Such a tariff, the Secretary stated, would have a tremendous moral effect on the farmers at a time when it is most needed.

In addition to any import duties which the new Congress may decide to impose on all farm products, Secretary Wallace advocated that an amount equal to the extra freight charges in getting products to consuming centers be added to the import duties decided upon.

Competition Becoming Severe

"Present troubles are greatly aggravated by unprecedented conditions both at home and abroad," Secretary Wallace declared. "Nations which used to buy most of our surplus,

paying us in goods which did not seriously interfere with our own enterprises, are in bad condition financially. They owe huge sums of money to us and to their own people. They need all the money they can raise to rebuild their own industries. They are making desperate efforts to grow their own food; consequently they are buying as little as possible from us and are trying to sell us as much as possible. They want to send us goods to meet their payments of interest and principal and to pay for what they now buy. They must follow this policy; their salvation depends upon it. They will compete with our industries, both in our own markets and in other markets, which can use the sort of goods they produce.

"Our own manufacturers see the danger to them in this situation. They see competition becoming more and more severe. Naturally and properly, they are laying plans to meet it in every way they can. They want a tariff which will give them protection against cheap foreign goods. They want to cheapen their own cost of production in every way possible, and therefore are anxious to keep down the price of food products and raw materials.

Farmers' Returns Small

"Take the case of the farmer at the present time. Last year he produced large crops of all kinds at the highest prices ever known. The fading away of the foreign market for his surplus, together with other causes, has resulted in a decrease in the price of the farmers' products until many of them are now selling for less than half the actual cost of production. In the face of this situation, foreign products are coming in.

"Take the case of wool, which furnishes the most easily understood illustration. We now have stored up enough wool to last us a year and half or possibly two years. The prices for wool are far below cost of production. Notwithstanding this, huge quantities of foreign wool still are being brought in and added to our surplus, simply because we have the money to pay. Some of it is passing through to foreign countries, stopping here just long enough to have our credit applied to it. As a result, the sheep industry of the United States is facing ruin, and its intimate connection with the banking and other enterprises of the great range country means trouble all along the line. But this is simply illustrative of what is happening to producers generally. It is this situation which must be considered when we take up the matter of the tariff, whether it be the emergency tariff or the permanent tariff. This nation cannot afford to permit the breaking down of its own agriculture, even if for a time we can buy food and other farm products cheaper from some one else.

Increased Freight Rates

"We have not considered as we must the heavy additional burden imposed upon producers by the increased freight rates and the large increase in other marketing charges. These increased rates are a differential imposed upon our own producers and to the benefit of our foreign competitors. Take corn, for example. The freight rate on corn from Omaha to Chicago is now 5.32 cents greater than it was in 1919, an increase of 36 per cent; and from Chicago to New York the freight rate is almost 23 cents per bushel. The Argentine corn grower can lay his corn down on our shipping coast for about a third of the shipping cost imposed upon our own western corn grower.

"The same burden has been imposed on wheat, cotton, live stock, potatoes, rice, fruits and all other farm products which move to the industrial centers."

SMALL PACKERS
ACCEPT AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The "small" packing-house establishments of Chicago have accepted the agreement entered into on March 23 between the Department of Labor and the "Big Five" packers, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, announced yesterday, agreeing to abide by any ruling that may be issued through any arbitration board appointed by the Secretary.

The agreement was reached after a three days' conference and ended in a compromise by both sides. The packers' representatives agreed to accept an extension of the war-time Alschuler agreement until September 26, 1921, and a basic eight-hour day in the packing industry, while representatives of the employees in return accepted a wage reduction of 8 cents per hour for hourly workers and 12 1/2 per cent for all piece workers.

AKRON FACTORIES TO RESUME
AKRON, Ohio—More than 1000 men will be reemployed by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company during April, according to an announcement made yesterday. Production will be increased nearly 50 per cent. With all other rubber companies here reporting increased sales, it is expected that 5000 of Akron's idle factory workers will be back at work before May 1.

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CINCINNATIThe
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LABOR INEFFICIENCY
HELD TO BE FACTORInvestigating Committee in Boston
Finds Building Situation Is
Partly Due to Union Rules
and Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts — High cost of building materials and inefficiency of labor and labor waste due to union working rules and conditions are held to be largely responsible for the present building situation in Boston by the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which was appointed to investigate conditions a short time before the several strikes now in progress were inaugurated.

Speaking of the gradual decline in building operations in the past five or six years the report says that "your committee finds that at this particular time, when housing is needed as much as anything else in Boston, and in the country, the building industry (the second largest industry in the United States) stands practically in idleness."

With regard to the increased cost of building materials the committee gave examples indicating an advance of approximately 150 per cent in the cost of manufacturing buildings. In its discussion of labor conditions and the effect of union rules and practices upon building the report has this to say: "All agreements between organized labor and the employers in the building industry contain uniform wage scales by which all members of a trade or class receive the same wage. It is asserted that a standard wage results in measuring the efficiency of labor by the most inefficient; and it is argued that if a minimum wage instead were established by agreement, proper and fair opportunity would then be given to the more ambitious and efficient workman."

"It is customary for the union to designate one of its members employed on each job as the job steward. Apparently his duties on behalf of the union are to enforce union rules and to report violations thereof. It is asserted that such a system places members of the union in fear of being penalized by their organization for any efforts to expedite production."

"In several of the sets of the union rules there is a requirement that every foreman over union men must be a member of the union himself. It is claimed that such a situation is economically unadvised because it necessitates a divided allegiance between the union and the employer, which is practically impossible to maintain. The answer of Labor is that the requirement is not universal and that, for instance, in the case of the plumbers, Article No. 11 of their agreement with the Master Plumbers provides that 'Shop foreman or superintendent need not be a member of the United Association or any labor union, providing he does not use tools in performing his duties.'"

WHISKY WITHDRAWAL
ORDER IS MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Not more than 100 gallons of whisky and 100 gallons of wine may be withdrawn during any one quarterly period from bonded warehouses by retail druggists for medicinal purposes on and after April 1, William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, announces. If a larger quantity is considered necessary, the order declares that "satisfactory proof" of such necessity must be furnished to the director of prohibition in the community of the druggist desiring to make such additional withdrawals.

This ruling of Commissioner Williams modifies an order issued on January 28, governing withdrawals of liquor by retail druggists, which provided that retail druggists would not be permitted to withdraw whisky, in excess of five cases of liquor on a single withdrawal.

MacCULLOM-MORE
CASE TO BE APPEALED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Hugh MacCullom-More was yesterday found guilty for the second time of "failing to cause his child to attend upon public instruction," but knowing, through the admission during the trial by the district attorney, that the real reason for action against him is to compel him to have his child vaccinated.

LOUGHEAD
DYEING AND DRY
CLEANING IS
ALWAYS WELL
DONE.WE BELIEVE IN DOING
THINGS WELL.PHONE WOODBURN 37
CINCINNATI, OHIOWEARING APPAREL FOR
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he intends to take case higher. The case, in fact, has now become a test to prove whether the courts can so construe the public education law in this State, compelling a parent or guardian to cause his child to attend school, as to satisfy the demand of the public health officials for compulsory vaccination of school children, a demand not satisfied by the law itself.

Mr. MacCullom-More was found guilty of not compelling his daughter Mary to attend school, although the public school repeatedly sent her home because she had not been vaccinated, after he had repeatedly sent her to school. The verdict was reached, also, in spite of the fact that the father, when the girl was also sent home from a parochial school, caused her to "attend upon instruction" in a private school.

This was his second offense. Sentence in the first case was suspended. And City Magistrate William T. Crook of Port Richmond, Staten Island, fined him only \$25 yesterday, although the fine might have been twice that. "He was also given a week within which to pay."

MARGIN LEFT FROM
TAX COLLECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—While the March collections of income and profits taxes are smaller than the total amount collected for the same period one year ago, the total amount collected during the first quarter of 1921 is far larger than was anticipated before actual payments were begun. A statement issued yesterday by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, shows that the March collections easily met all the March 15 maturities of United States Treasury certificates, with \$125,000,000 remaining to meet other requirements of the Treasury.

"March collections of income and profits taxes," Secretary Mellon announces, "have amounted to slightly over \$700,000,000, and have thus exceeded by about \$125,000,000 the March 15 maturities of principal and interest. This margin is, therefore, available to meet other Treasury accounts, including the Treasury certificates maturing April 15, 1921, which were offered with a maturity one month after the quarterly tax payment date in the execution of their might be retired out of tax receipts."

The Secretary of the Treasury has, accordingly, authorized the Federal reserve banks on and after today, and until further notice, to redeem in cash before April 15, 1921, at the holders' option, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of series E1921, maturing April 15, 1921.

ARMENIANS NEED
FOOD AND SEED WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Feeding of the Armenian Republic by way of Persia, since the capture of Batum has cut off Armenia from communication with the Black Sea, is urged in a cablegram received at the Near East Relief office from Dr. Arhonian, head of the Armenian delegation at the Peace Conference, now in Persia. He says that the Coalition Government of the Armenian Republic, which overthrew the Soviet Government in the counter-revolution of February 18, was still in power on March 21.

According to recent wireless from Erivan, dated March 21, Dr. Arhonian cables, "there is very urgent need for food and seed wheat. Having ascertained that it is possible to purchase foodstuffs in Persia and send them into Armenia via Djulfa, we are cabling our representatives at Teheran £10,000, and shall send further sums. We recommend this method of sending supplies into Armenia to your kind consideration."

Near East Relief officials state that the U. S. S. Mopang, with 750 tons of foodstuffs, is now in Constantinople ready to be sent to any port through which supplies can safely be shipped into the Armenian Republic.

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Established in Cincinnati in 1867DECISION AGAINST
PICKETING GIVENNew York Judge, in Opinion on
Clothing Case, Discusses Re-
lations of Labor and Capital
and States Duty of Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That the courts "must stand at all times as representatives of Capital, of captains of industry devoted to the principle of individual initiative, protect property and persons from violence and destruction, strongly opposed to all schemes for the nationalization of industry, and yet save Labor from oppression, and conciliatory toward the removal of the workers' just grievances. The prosperity of the nation depends on constructive legislation, backed up by intelligent judicial interpretation and strict enforcement."

"So far as the question of picketing is concerned, the defendant does not deny that violence has followed as a result of the strike or lockout, and there has been picketing."

"In cases of this kind 'peaceful picketing' or 'mental picketing' or what are not only figures of speech or exist in the imagination—mostly mentioned, seldom met with. That there ever in reality existed or was practiced 'peaceful picketing' is a question. In the present case there was no need of picketing to inform anyone that there was a strike or a lockout at the plaintiff's premises. Every one knew it. The purpose of the picketing was just as well known, and 'peaceful picketing' was not in fashion, or even sought to be practiced, and could serve no useful purpose under the circumstances."

"As shown by the affidavit attached to the moving papers, the picketing as practiced herein was wholly unlawful and should be suppressed. The Court finds ample proof of plaintiff's claim, that the defendants are guilty of the acts complained of as to calling of the strike, picketing the plaintiff's premises, interference with employees or workers of the plaintiff and with their contracts of employment, and in generally unlawfully instigating, advising and directing acts of various kinds against plaintiff and its business, from which relief should be granted by way of injunction."

GOVERNOR FAVORS CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York — Governor Miller sees no effective way of regulating the film situation, other than censorship. The bill for censorship in this State comes up next Tuesday. Sidney S. Cohen, president of the State Motion Picture Owners Association, said yesterday that censorship would mean graft, dissatisfaction, and hypocrisy. The Governor's statement encouraged those who are working for censorship from outside the industry.

JAPAN INVITES GENERAL WOOD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood was authorized yesterday to accept the invitation extended him by the Japanese Government to visit that country after his visit to the Philippines. His original orders permitted him to make any stops he might find necessary or desirable, and were construed as broad enough to make it possible for him to accept such invitations.

VARIETY
THE SPICE OF THE
TABLE

—By Mrs. Knox

AFTER all, it is not the preparation of the meal that bothers the average woman so much as that ever troublesome question, "What shall I have for a change?" When we come to count them, there are not so many basic foods, so the real problem is how to give them the different touch that will lend the variety which someone called "the spice of life."

Here is one unusual dessert creation—simple enough to prepare—but which will add variety to the home meal and I am sure bring a lot of table happiness.

Banana Sponge Delight

1/4 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
3/4 cup cold water
1 cup banana pulp
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1/4 cup sugar
Whites of two eggs, beaten stiff
Not more, if desired, respectively
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Put banana pulp, lemon juice and sugar in saucepan and bring to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Add soaked gelatine, and stir until cool. When mixture begins to thicken fold in whites of eggs, beaten until stiff, turn into wet mold or paper cases, and sprinkle with chopped nuts.

Two Meal-Planning Booklets—Free

If you have trouble wondering "What to have for a change?" my booklets "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy" will be a great help to you in planning your meals. Write for them, enclosing 4c in stamps to cover postage and mention your grocer's name.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
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where, somehow, at all times. The courts cannot find the balancing point by boxing the compass of judicial opinion from extreme radicalism and ultra-conservatism. They must stand at all times as the representatives of Capital, of captains of industry devoted to the principle of individual initiative, protect property and persons from violence and destruction, strongly opposed to all schemes for the nationalization of industry, and yet save Labor from oppression, and conciliatory toward the removal of the workers' just grievances. The prosperity of the nation depends on constructive legislation, backed up by intelligent judicial interpretation and strict enforcement."

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fied—it is a key to your
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Cincinnati, O.BIBLE KNOWLEDGE
IN LANGUAGE TESTHarvard Men Who Concentrate
in Ancient or Modern Lan-
guages Are Told Requirements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — An acquaintance with the Bible and the plays of Shakespeare must be shown by Harvard men who concentrate in the ancient and modern languages, including English, when they come up for their general examination for graduation at the end of their senior year, according to an announcement of the divisions of ancient and modern languages which says that these are "two works of literature without which an adequate appreciation of English letters is impossible."

"The King James version of the Bible," says the announcement, "is one of the great monuments of English prose, but any standard version, ancient or modern, may be used. The plays of Shakespeare, as foremost among the masterpieces of the English tongue, are indispensable to all students of literature. Moreover, the language of Shakespeare, like that of the Bible, has become part and parcel of our familiar speech."

In addition to these two works, if a man specializes in any field of modern languages, he must be able to show an acquaintance with the important works of two ancient authors, and if he specializes in ancient languages, he must correspondingly know two modern authors.

The ancient authors chosen for this purpose are Homer, Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Horace, and Virgil. The modern authors from which a student concentrating in the classics must make his selection are Dante, Cervantes, Chaucer, Milton, Moliere, and Goethe.

This requirement is based, says the announcement, "on the idea that the history of literature is continuous and that every well-educated person should have a general acquaintance with the masterpieces of the great literatures." It will apply to members of the present junior class at Harvard who are concentrating in any field of ancient or modern languages, and to all such men in succeeding classes. The manner in which the requirement is met is to be tested toward the end of the senior year in a written three-hour examination of which equal parts will be devoted to the Bible, Shakespeare, and each of the two selected authors.

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MR. WILLARD SEES HOPE FOR RAILWAYS

Success of Private Ownership
Under Esh-Cummins Act Is
Assured, He Says, If Certain
Conditions Are Carried Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, told the Railway Business Association last night that if the encouraging relationship between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads under the Esh-Cummins Act continued, and if the railway managers appreciate that they themselves, as well as the institution of private ownership, are on trial, and if they meet the fair and reasonable requirements of the public for transportation, "the success of private ownership under that law is assured."

Mr. Willard found that the fact that under rates fixed in accordance with this law the earnings of the carriers were disappointing was due not to any fault of the act, but largely to the decline in volume of business and the excess cost of operation.

The importance of the labor problem should not be minimized, he said. He thought that under this law, wages of railway workers as a whole "may be somewhat higher, in the future than would be the case were there no such law, but even so, if the public is thereby assured freedom from interruptions of service, the immunity so purchased will be well worth the price."

How Act Has Operated

Of the specific labor controversy now existing, Mr. Willard said: "Since termination of federal control, we have actually seen the railroads, operated by private management under this law, in 1920 move 9,000,000,000 ton miles more than in 1918, employing substantially the same facilities. We have seen the Interstate Commerce Commission, under this law, promptly authorize such rate increases as would, in its opinion, fulfill the requirements of the act, and we have also seen one of the most complex labor situations ever developed dealt with in orderly fashion by the agencies created by the act, without interruption of the transportation. The very fact of the controversy in Chicago speaks volumes for the act. Questions involving wages and working conditions affecting nearly 2,000,000 human beings are certain to bring out points of difference, and if the contestants should sometimes raise their voices above the conventional pitch of polite society it would not follow that the law had failed—on the contrary it would indicate that the problem was being worked out just as Congress intended it should be, and without interruption of the service."

Unified Control Big Feature

The outstanding feature of the act, Mr. Willard thought, was that of unified control, because the advantages of such control were so important that unless they could be realized under private ownership that fact of itself might compel acceptance of some other policy. But unified operation could be had only at the expense of competition of service, a price too high to pay even for unified control except in times of emergency. Under the section giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to control and direct movement of cars regardless of ownership, in the times of emergency, the roads had appointed their advisory committee to cooperate with the commission and despite the bad conditions prevalent when the roads were turned back to their owners, the gain of 9,000,000,000 ton miles in 1920 was proof of the improvements made. The roads had demonstrated that the advantages of unified control could be fully realized with private ownership and operations under the Esh-Cummins Act.

But private ownership and operation as an economic policy could be afforded only on the basis of its complete success. The measure for testing success was definite. The roads must grow with commerce, not less than \$1,000,000,000 new capital being needed annually for an indefinite period, to provide necessary new facilities. Hence the definite rule for rate making in the act. Mr. Willard did not know whether the doubt that rates fixed under this rule would be sufficient was justified; only an actual test could prove that. But if the railway managers saw that the public received satisfactory service the public would agree to such rates as would properly sustain and stabilize the roads' credit, and would even consent to have the rule amended if it was not sufficiently liberal.

Continuity of Service

Continuity of service was most important, and dependent upon solving problems of understanding with labor. Prohibition of strikes would not have been wise at the time the legislation was considered. Congress should not prohibit strikes on the roads unless such a law could be enforced. It was wise to set up the machinery for just and fair dealing with the men. It might be said that Congress had by this act made a preferred class of the rail workers, so far as he knew this was the only time Congress had definitely said that any particular class of people should be given just and reasonable wages and working conditions at all times. But this was not done primarily in the workers' interest, but that of the whole nation. So Congress aimed to provide that the men should at all times be assured of as good wages and conditions as they could obtain by striking, though the ultimate right to strike was not denied in the act.

Changes might be necessary later, but in the meantime it was in the

interest of all that the law, especially its labor features, should be given a fair and thorough trial, and the workers would realize that they had been made a preferred class; so realizing, the country would be largely, if not wholly, immune from railroad strikes. He hoped the labor provision would eventually prove to be wise and satisfactory. And if the three features of the act to which he had referred specifically worked out as Congress had made private ownership and operation possible.

Question of Service

"But whether private ownership and operation endure," said Mr. Willard, "depends largely if not wholly upon whether the roads under private ownership and operation are able to give and do give the public satisfactory service. At present it would seem that there is a large majority of public opinion in favor of private ownership and operation, but we have seen public opinion change suddenly, and I have no doubt that it would change again just as quickly and react just as strongly against private ownership, if the public felt that upon the whole they would be likely to get more satisfactory service some other way. As I view the matter, private ownership and operation of the railroads is still on trial in this country, but it has everything in its favor and it ought to win, and I believe it will win if the managers, measured by the service which they give the public, deserve to win."

Edgar M. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, discussed some of the troublesome features of the railroad problem and said he was an optimist on the subject.

Men Asked to See Bankers

Security Holders Make Request of
Railroad Brotherhoods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — The four railroad brotherhoods have been asked to send a committee to this city next Monday for a conference with a committee of 25 bankers named by the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, for the purpose of studying the conditions which are said to make it impossible for the roads to produce net earnings sufficient to meet fixed charges.

The association's plan is to have the bankers' and workers' committees work out a plan which will be helpful in finding a way out of what S. Vades Warfield, president of the association, calls a crisis in American transportation.

Mr. Warfield says that general business readjustment and freight movement decline have reduced railroad gross revenue to a point where, under high operating costs, net earnings do not meet fixed charges; that the disproportionate relation between operating costs and revenue, between rates and fares and the revenue from them, if not relieved, must bring serious consequences to all. Figures for January and February show that the roads as a whole are not earning the interest on the aggregate amount of outstanding bonds; some are not earning operating expenses; only a few are meeting their fixed charges.

One weakness, Mr. Warfield finds, is lack of coordination between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railway Labor Board. And he adds that the economies are essential, and through the roads, not through government regulation of operation. An immediate and partial remedy, he thinks, is an adjustment of relations between the roads and their employees. Hence the call to the conference.

SOCIALIST PARTY RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Denying an application of the Lithuanian Workers Literature Society to amend its certificate of incorporation to substitute the theories of Karl Marx as its governing basis, in place of an expressed allegiance to the Socialist Party, the appellate division of the State Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday recognized that party in state and nation as an autonomous part of the political system. Substitution of the theories of the court's conviction that the Marxian theories advocated overthrow of government by violent means.

NAVY RECRUITING RESUMED

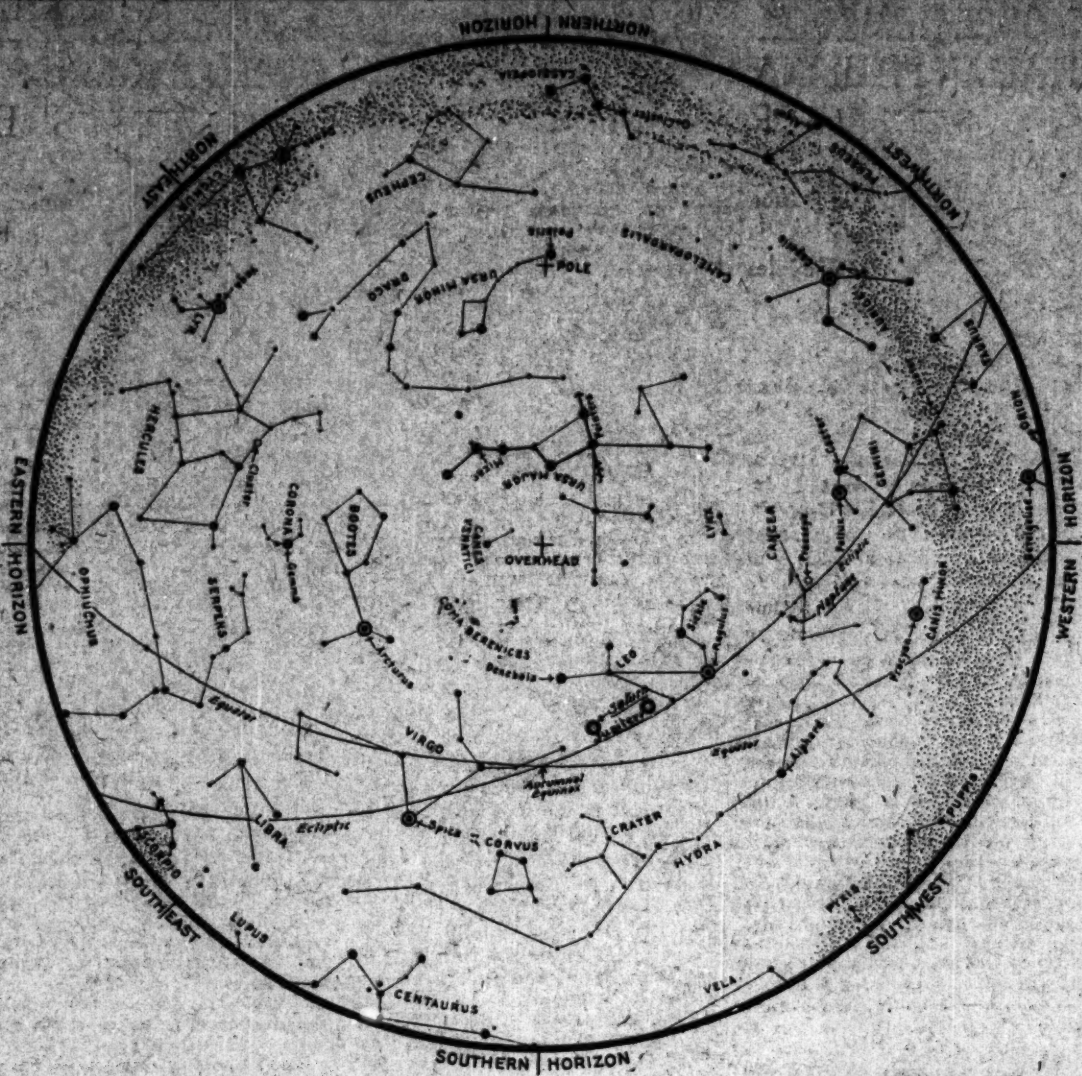
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Recruiting for the navy has been resumed to a limited extent, about 800 new men, principally specialists, being taken every week. Recruiting was suspended when the Senate indicated during debate on the naval appropriation bill in the last session that the disposition would be to fix the strength of the navy at 150,000 men. The enlisted strength has now dropped to about 118,000.

CONSTABULARY BILL FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Although vigorously opposed by organized labor on the ground that it would furnish a machine to be used in strikes, the legislative committee on State Administration has voted to favorably report a bill for the establishment of a state constabulary. The measure provides for two troops of 65 men each and 10 officers, with equipment of motor cycles and horses.

HOUSING PLAN PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Massachusetts — Reductions in the sale prices of the United States Housing Corporation dwellings here, without a proportionate reduction in rentals, was protested at a meeting of the Quincy Point Tenants Association. Recent purchasers held that some readjustment should be made in order that they might benefit by the new terms.



The April evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p. m., April 22 at 10 p. m., May 7 at 9 a. m., and May 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR APRIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Parallaxes of 260 Stars, Derived from Photographs" is the title of a volume issued early this year by Prof. S. A. Mitchell of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia. This is but one of the recent publications giving determinations of stellar parallaxes. Others from the Allegheny, the Yerkes, the Sproul, and the Mt. Wilson observatories give about 700 parallaxes. The first parallax, determining the distance of a star, was obtained in 1838. Progress has been slow, for even in 1910 it was said that we did not possess reliable knowledge of the approximate distance of more than one hundred stars. Today we have parallaxes for nearly 1000 stars, and the number is rapidly increasing.

A knowledge of the distances of the stars is one of the most important essentials for showing the structure and extent of the stellar universe. Without knowing how far the stars are away, they seem no more than twinkling points apparently fixed, as the ancients thought, like golden nails studded on the vault of heaven. The followers of Copernicus, believing in an earth circling the sun, were immediately asked to prove their point by showing a displacement of the stars as a result of the earth's changing its position by 186,000,000 miles in half a year. Any surveyor would say that in traversing such a base-line appreciable displacements of the stars would be seen, unless their distances transcended all finite conceptions. Any displacement was too small even for Galileo's telescope to detect, and the problem waited more than two centuries for a solution. Even after three centuries comparatively few parallaxes had been determined.

The recent rapid progress is due to photography, and consists in detecting the parallactic movement of the nearer stars as referred to the stellar background. As when at night on a train we note the lights, which are scattered over the landscape, race backward, we may detect the nearer lights by their more rapid movement. By change of our position the nearest lights are displaced by the greatest amount. Thus it is with the stars. If two photographs are taken of the same portions of the sky at intervals of six months, any star or stars displaced forward and backward with respect to the neighboring stars must be nearer to us. The amount of the displacement indicates the parallax, which is the very small angle showing how minute the orbit of the earth would appear as seen from the star. A star from which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit would measure a second of arc long is 19,000,000,000,000 miles away. This distance is termed one "parsec," a word combining the words "parallax" and "second." Light requires 34 years to traverse the distance of a parsec. No star is nearer to us than 1½ parsecs.

The procedure of Professor Mitchell, which is typical of the modern photographic method, is in outline as follows: Work is started soon after sunset and stopped before sunrise. The plates taken just after sunset and just before sunrise are most valuable, the period during the middle of the night being of little importance in this work. The regions photographed in the morning hours will be photographed again six months later, when they are in the evening sky. The practice is to photograph each region at intervals of six months through two years, making five periods in all. This series will

also detect any individual or proper motion of the star outside of the parallactic movement. Observations are made on several nights at each period. Two separate plates are usually taken of each region in succession with several exposures. To save plates, two separate regions are now photographed on the same plate. This cuts the plate bill in two. Of course, there is a chance that star images may be exactly superposed and prevent accurate measures, but it has not yet happened on any of the 8000 photographs taken at the Leander McCormick Observatory.

Many precautions have to be regarded. The telescope should be used on one side of the pier only, and as near the meridian as possible. Great care in guiding is required to give round images of the stars. As it is necessary that the image of the star observed should not be brighter than the stars used for comparison, a little rotating disk is placed in front of the plate. By regulating a sector opening in the disk, the light of the star is reduced as desired. Besides the conditions for observing, the method of measurement and reduction of the plates must be conducted with the same painstaking care. The parallaxes published of the 260 stars are the result of five years' work in this field of investigation.

The determination of parallaxes is being conducted on a cooperative basis by various observatories according to plans formulated by the Stellar Parallax Committee of the American Astronomical Society. The advantage of cooperation is that each observatory is kept advised of the progress of the others, so that there will be sufficient duplication of work for checking results, but without undue repetitions, which would be wasteful.

Parallax work by trigonometrical methods even aided by photography, seems to be limited within a range of 50 parsecs, or about 160 light-years. Even for these bounds the results are not as accurate as desirable, due to the extremely small angles involved. Astronomers would like to break through such limitations, and therefore are ever seeking new methods. One of the most important of such methods is the determination by Adams of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, California, of the distances of stars by means of the spectroscopic. By comparing the relative intensities of certain lines in the stellar spectra, he is able to determine the absolute magnitude, or the "brightness" if the star was at a distance of 10 parsecs. Comparing the absolute magnitude with the brightness of the star as seen in the sky, it is easy to compute its real distance. It is true that the spectroscopic method rests on the trigonometrical measures already made, but it extends the work much farther and with accuracy into the depths of space. Adams and Joy in 1917 published a catalogue of the luminosities and parallaxes of 600 stars. In the January number of the Astrophysical Journal of this year, they give the most recent results forming a complete list of 1444 stars. By such means our knowledge will be enlarged so that we may arrive at satisfactory theories of the nature, the distribution, the probable history, and perhaps the ultimate destiny of the stars.

The Great Dipper is now overhead. The Hunting Dogs (Genes Venatici) are near, and add their brightest star to Arcturus, Spica and Denebola to form the Diamond of Virgo. Within the diamond is the beautiful Coma Berenices. Leo with the Sickle, and Cancer with the naked-eye cluster Praesepe lead down to Gemini and Auriga the chariot in the west, where Orion has almost disappeared. Northward we have Cepheus and Cassiopeia, southward Hydra and

traces of the Centaur and the ship Argo. Eastward, interesting constellations from Cygnus to Scorpio are appearing, and bringing with them bright stars like Deneb and Vega. Altogether, with splendidly luminous stars and brilliant planets, the April sky well rewards our observation.

There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on April 8. The term annular indicates that the moon will not leave a ring or annulus of light around its disk. The path of the annulus begins in the Atlantic Ocean, passes over northern Scotland, skirts the coast of Norway, and terminates in the Arctic Ocean. This is the first eclipse of the

sort in the British Isles for 83 years. There will be a total solar eclipse in England in 1927. The last one occurred about 200 years ago, in 1724. A total eclipse of the moon occurs on April 21-22. It will be best seen in North and South America. By eastern standard time the total phase will begin at 2:24 a. m. and end at 2:05 a. m. The duration is short, although the eclipse may be seen as partial for more than an hour before and after the times given above.

The planet Venus is now retrograding and will come into conjunction with the sun on April 22. After that it will be a morning star. As Venus will pass to the northward of the sun in the sky, possibly we may be able to see it both morning and evening at that time. Venus now presents a delightful crescent in the telescope. Mars as evening star sets early and is not easy to discern. Jupiter and Saturn are now in fine position for observation. The southern face of the rings is now toward us. On April 10 the plane of the rings crosses the sun. After that date the "sun" will shine on the face of the rings turned away from the earth. In August, the earth as well as the sun will be on the north side, and the rings will gradually assume their usual appearance. The other planets this month are too faint or unsuitably placed for observation.

A recent cablegram announces the discovery of a comet at Cape Town, South Africa. It is in the constellation Capricornus, and of the ninth magnitude, far too faint to be seen by the naked eye.

Disturbances of a political character have apparently occurred in Peru recently, according to meager reports from Lima. A dispatch to the "Nación" reports sanguinary events at various points in the interior, notably in the Department of Apurimac, in the southwestern part of the country, where several persons have been killed and wounded, and in the village of Grau, where a colonel and three gendarmes were killed. The dispatch says an attack was made on the Municipal Building in Paucartambo, where seven persons were killed and many wounded, and that fatal disorders have occurred at two other points. The message says that details relative to the cause of the trouble are lacking.

A Lima message to the "Prensa" of this city says the Peruvian Government authorities expropriated on March 28 the newspaper "La Prensa" of Lima, one of the largest newspapers on the west coast of South America, on the ground that it had taken part in a dangerous campaign of rebellion against the government.

WOMEN ASK FOR EQUAL TREATMENT

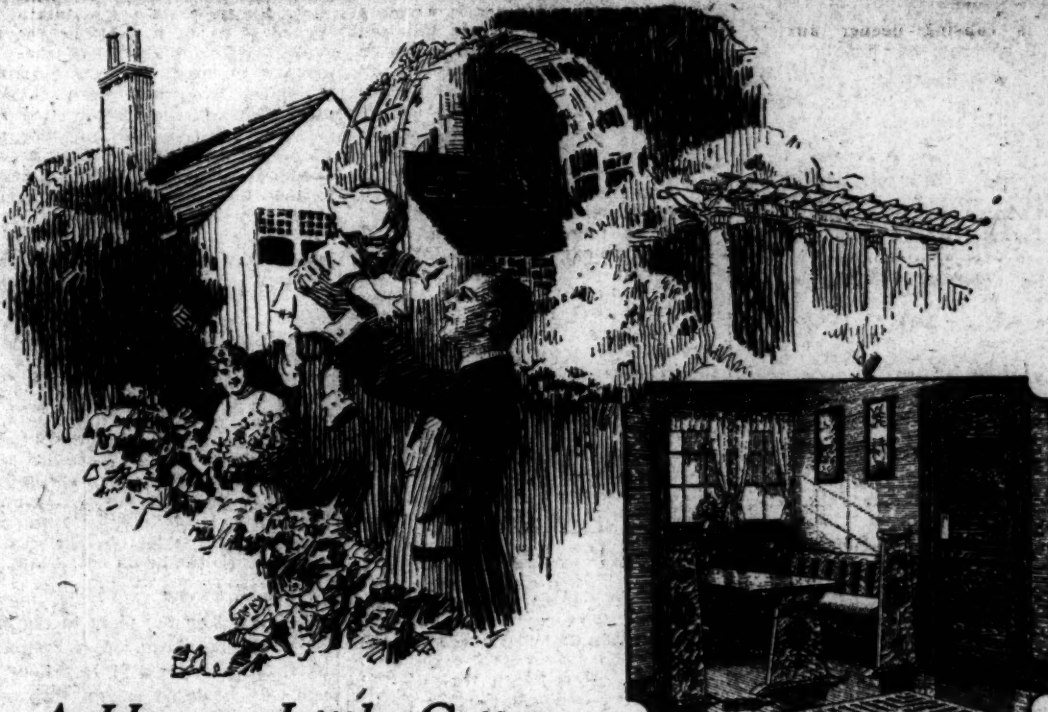
Discrimination in Civil Service
Alleged — Mrs. Gardener
Favors Full Reclassification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Inequalities and discrimination as to rates of pay and opportunity for advancement and other questions affecting women in the government service were taken up yesterday by a committee of women from the National Federation of Federal Employees, the National Women's Trade Union League and the business and professional section of the Women's City Club in a conference with Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Civil Service Commissioner.

Mrs. Gardener replied that the Civil Service Commission had recognized inequalities and had done what it could to correct them, but that, in her opinion, the remedy was to be found in legislation providing for reclassification of the civil service on a merit basis, with provision for administration without regard to sex.

"Nothing is better known to the commission than that women with equal training are just as competent as men, and for some positions even more competent," said Mrs. Gardener. "For my own part, it is not only by the records of the Civil Service Commission, but by a lifetime of work in the woman movement that I know the capabilities of women, their conscientiousness, their persistent effort, their ambition and initiative and their eagerness to grasp opportunity for training for advancement. The Civil Service Commission and every member of it, none more earnestly than myself, are in accord with the movement for equitable reclassification of the service. This, as I see it, is the constructive way to proceed to overcome the inequalities, it is the successful way to work, and in view of the fact that women now have full citizenship it is the course upon which we can confidently depend to correct their legal handicaps in the civil service."

The committee told Mrs. Gardener that in various branches of the service women are denied promotion to executive positions and to the better paid positions, because such positions are by an unwritten law reserved for men; that in some departments there is a salary limit, sometimes acknowledged by the department heads, beyond which women may not advance, and in other instances women in skilled occupations are rated at lower pay than men receive for unskilled labor in the same bureau or department.



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COSTS OF LIVING IN VIENNA ARE HIGHER

Standard of Living at Same Time Has Fallen Appreciably While the Communists Ask for Overthrow of Economic System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria.—When the writer was in Vienna last November it seemed that life in this city had reached the lowest point possible. A return visit three months later shows how mistaken was that opinion. During this period the standard of living has fallen appreciably and the change for the worse in the temper of the people must be obvious to any observant visitor.

Prices have risen in every commodity, whether necessities or luxuries. Taxicabs, for instance, take an item in the first class, are 50 per cent more expensive than in November. Cows for women, priced in the same shops which were visited in November, are between 50 and 100 per cent higher. Shoes, stockings and underclothing show an advance of from 20 to 50 per cent. Food, outside of the government regulated rations, has risen on about the same scale. Veal, for example, which is not rationed, costs from 210 to 240 kronen a kilo and could be bought in November for 150 kronen.

The strikes which took place throughout Austria in December advanced wages in certain industries, but it is safe to say that the increase in prices has far outstripped the gains made by the workers.

Change in the People

What is even more noticeable, however, is the change in the people themselves. The depression, confusion and hopelessness is simply appalling. In November the man in the street assured you that, despite as conditions were, the worst was over. You were told that certainly Sir William Goode would be able to negotiate a great loan from the then forthcoming Paris conference; that there was great hope of credits from America; that now that a conservative clerical government had replaced the Social Democratic Administration the Allies would have more confidence in Austria. Today the only persons who look ahead to the future with any confidence, or with a well-defined program for every step, are the Communists. From their point of view every step taken in the last three months has been in the right direction.

The government, as represented by the Austrian President, Mr. Hainisch, or by the Social Democratic Mayor of Vienna, Mr. Reumann, or by the President of Police, supposedly the "strong man" in Austrian affairs, Mr. Schober, with all of whom the writer has conversed, seem as baffled and hopeless as the man in the street. They assure you that the Communist scare of a month ago was greatly overstated; that the disturbances were trivial; that the endurance of the people is not yet exhausted. But every one of them qualifies his remarks with the phrase "provided material conditions do not grow appreciably worse." Nor can any one offer any reason for predicting that conditions will not grow worse. Prices rise; more paper is manufactured in order to increase wages; therefore prices rise again; the workers ask for more wages; more paper is manufactured; and so forth.

Work of Alleviation

The most tangible thing which the people can cling to is purely alleviative: the work of the foreign missions in the way of relief, and particularly the American Relief Administration's 300,000 meals a day for children; the work of the Society of Friends for babies; and the assistance given by the American Red Cross to all sorts and conditions of Austrian institutions. When this relief work is about to be diminished, when the British emergency committee withdraws, as it plans to do in a few weeks, leaving 85,000 children whom they have been feeding, unprovided for.

There is considerable Communist agitation, through meetings, pamphlets, the publication of a Communist newspaper, and agitation inside the Social Democratic Party and in the trade unions. Government officials believe that a great deal of Moscow money is being spent in Austria.

However that may be, the arguments of the Communists find their best support from the situation itself. The Communists are rehearsing to the people the experiences of the last two years. They are reminding them of the time just following the armistice when Austria faced the future with rejoicing, believing that the war was truly over and that better times were at hand. They are reminding the people that eight months ago, when they were again exhausted, and men were ceasing to work, preferring to go home, the foreign missions urged them to carry on, holding out hope that the Treaty of St. Germain would be repudiated and credits granted. And they are telling the people that they are fools to continue to trust, and are drawing the conclusion that nothing will avail except

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A MODEL HOME FOR ITALIAN PEASANTS

Near Florence, Peasants' Sons Are Educated, Taught Work of Farming and Prepared for a Useful Manhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FLORENCE, Italy.—Italy is so largely an agricultural country, since out of a population of about 35,000,000 some 23,000,000 are engaged in or derive their living from agricultural pursuits, that the question of landworkers is naturally a very vital one. It is of especial importance that those who, by inheritance and tradition, are particularly qualified for that life, should be brought up in such a way as shall best fit them for their future duties. It is with a view to this that much careful attention has been and is being given to the wise upbringing of the sons of peasants who were lost in the war.

It was recognized at the outset that, should such boys be sent to any of the various city institutions, they would be placed in surroundings and submitted to a system wholly unlike that of the contadini; and would either grow up fitted and inclined to turn rather than country work, or else, if they returned to their country life, would be untrained for it, having lost those years of education during which, almost without knowing it, the peasant boy is learning, by daily practice, what pertains to crops, the care of live stock, and all other agricultural affairs.

An Extensive Work

Committees were, therefore, organized for the special protection of these children, for making proper provision for them, and at the same time bringing them up in the simple surroundings to which they had been accustomed, instead of taking them away to be shut up in city streets. The Florence committee alone is at present looking after more than 3000 such boys, and there are other committees in other provinces, so it can be understood that the work is an extensive one.

Whenever possible the boys are left in their own picturesque farmstead homes, and there they can help in the regular daily tasks of stable and field. This system of leaving them in their own homes and at the same time providing for and supervising them is the one followed wherever practicable: where, for instance, the grandparents, or mother, or an uncle, still carry on the farm.

A Special Home

There are, however, cases where for one reason or another such a plan is inexpedient or impossible. The grandparents may be unable to undertake the care of the children; or the farm may have been given up altogether and the mother be engaged in other work; or the boy may manifest tendencies which render it advisable that he should be under stricter supervision than he is receiving. Thus there remain, for one reason or another, a certain number of children for whom different provision must be made, and whom it is yet undesirable to place in the ordinary city institutions.

To meet this need a special home was opened in 1919 where such boys could be brought up on the land, living the same life and receiving the same kind of training as they would have received in their old home at their father's side. This home, which stands a few miles out of Florence, is the Carlo di Frassineto Agricultural Farm, founded by a father in memory of his only son lost in the war, and whose name the home now bears.

TIMBER WORKERS SEEK HIGHER WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The federal council of the Australian Timber Workers Union, sitting in Sydney, definitely decided upon the claims to be made for increased wages. For laborers it demands a minimum of £7 16s. per week; for shaper hands, £10 10s.; and for higher employees, £12 12s. The council also issued a manifesto on behalf of the union, urging the members to exercise "job control," a device which extremists now advocate in preference to strikes.

On this point the manifesto reads: "When union conditions do not prevail, do what you ought to do for the amount of money you receive. Members employed in furniture shops are in many instances being underpaid. Members are urged to hold meetings amongst themselves on the job, and see what can be done to show the employer that he is not treating you fairly. Take any reasonable action you think fit in order to obtain as high a wage, at least, as other employers are paying. Treat the employer as well as he is treating you."

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WESTERN SAMOA AS RULED BY MANDATE

New Zealand's Mandate, Just Received, Does Not Change the Administration as Far as That Country Is Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—After long delay the New Zealand Government has received an official copy of the mandate under which western Samoa is to be governed.

The mandate was issued by the allied powers, exclusive of the United States, which cannot be a party to the agreement until the Peace Treaty has been ratified. The document does not change the conditions of Samoan administration, as far as New Zealand is concerned, but it contains a clear statement of the Dominion's responsibilities, and it has been read here with much interest. The changes that loom largest in the public view are as follows:

SUDAN SUCCEEDS IN PAYING ITS OWN WAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KHARTOUM, Sudan.—The Governor-General of the Sudan has recently issued a memorandum to government officials in reply to the many petitions received asking for further ameliorations of their pay, and an increase in the rate of the gratuity paid on account of the high cost of living from 40 per cent to the Egyptian level of 60 per cent of their pay. These petitions were considered, and the Governor-General's Council, in recognition of the fact that certain improvements in the cadre were pending approval in Egypt, and also that a long period of high prices had undoubtedly caused many cases of debt and hardship, approved the grant of a month's pay and gratuity to all officials. This grant was issued without any explanation and was criticized as a dole and an attempt to avoid recognition of just claims.

The memorandum contains the following statement of the position of the Sudan during the past five years:

Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus
£	£	£
1915.....1,496,227	1,448,934	51,293
1916.....1,577,856	1,745,532	112,324
1917.....2,105,255	1,901,941	293,414
1918.....2,774,689	2,338,215	436,474
1919.....2,992,792	2,720,513	272,279
11,315,919	10,168,235	1,147,684

To this must be added a sum of £2118,000 realized by extraordinary receipts during the above five years, making an approximate total of £21,266,000 surplus during this period. These surplus receipts are passed to the reserve fund annually, and include much money which ought to have been expended on necessary repairs and renewals. It is emphasized that this sum of £21,266,000 is not a profit which the government can spend as it pleases, but represents the only money available for capital expenditure. Out of this sum £2121,000 has been set aside as a real reserve, and the remainder allotted to such services as the execution of irrigation works, opening up new water supplies, and the maintenance of railways and steamers. It is estimated in this memorandum that there will be a surplus of about £2850,000 when the accounts for 1920 are closed. Of this the sum of £2260,000 is definitely pledged.

Petitioners have urged that this anticipated surplus of £2850,000 should be partly utilized for the improvement of their conditions of service, but the Governor-General points out that the government has demands for urgent public services of various descriptions amounting to more than three times the sum. The Sudan is also faced with serious trade depression, and production in agricultural countries, and, consequently the revenue, always fluctuates with the seasons. Last year's crops were exceptionally good. Budget estimates for 1921 show an increase of expenditure over 1920 of approximately £2700,000, while the receipts cannot be raised to this amount, consequently considerable reductions in expenditure must be made. It is also pointed out that out of a total expenditure of about £24,000,000 per annum the cost of personnel alone absorbs some £2,100,000.

Finally the Governor-General reminds officials that the government is the trustee for the interests of the taxpayer (who in this country is quite unrepresented) who directly or indirectly has to find the money, as well as for the interests of the officials, and asks them to realize that the future of the country, as well as of themselves, depends on a wise control of its finances. It is unlikely that the memorandum will be accepted without comment, but the wisdom of a conservative financial policy in the present state of world trade cannot be questioned.

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BRITISH BUILDING TRADES ATTITUDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Although the building trades unions would appear to have adopted an uncompromising attitude of refusal toward the government proposal to introduce 50,000 former service men into the industry, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from authoritative government sources that there is every prospect of the unions shortly falling in with the government scheme.

It is stated that the vote taken recently amongst the "National Federation of Building Trades Operatives" was in no way representative, in fact it was very misleading, for only the bricklayers and plasterers unions conducted a ballot and these two unions comprise only one quarter of the total membership of the federation. On the other hand the painters held only district meetings, and decided for or against merely on a show of hands. In no case was there any record taken of minorities or absences. Delegates representing individual unions were then appointed, and duly appeared at the conference as representative of a total membership of the federation, casting their "card votes" against the admission of 50,000 former service men.

BRITAIN BORROWED TO LEND TO ALLIES

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WESTMINSTER, England.—An interesting statement regarding the war loans of the United States and Great Britain was made in the House of Commons recently by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, in reply to Sir W. Davison, said that before the entry of the United States into the war a loan of \$500,000,000 was raised in the New York market by the British and French governments together, in their joint and several guarantee. This loan was paid off last autumn. No loans, he continued, were made to the Allies by the United States Government until after the entry of the United States into the war, and no loan made by the United States Government to allied governments was ever guaranteed by the British Government.

Great Britain's debt to the United States Government, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, amounted to \$4,427,000,000 on May 31, 1919; it now stood at \$4,197,000,000, exclusive of interest since that date. Before the entry of the United States into the war British loans to allied governments amounted to \$228,000,000, and after the United States entered the war and during the period in which Great Britain was borrowing from America, England lent a further \$297,000,000 to the Allies, making \$525,000,000 in all.

Sir W. Davison then asked whether the prevalent opinion that the United States was not willing to advance money direct to France and Italy, unless Great Britain was prepared to back the bill, was incorrect, to which Mr. Chamberlain replied that it was an entirely erroneous impression. The United States, he said, made loans to France and Italy as well as to Great Britain, and neither sought nor received any guarantee from Great Britain on any loan she made, except of course on the loans made direct to Great Britain. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks inquired if it were not true that almost the entirety of the money Great Britain borrowed from the United States she lent at once to her allies. In answer to which Mr. Chamberlain said: "I think if we had not had to meet any calls for assistance from our allies, it would have been unnecessary for us to ask for assistance from the United States."

NORWAY'S DOCKING CAPACITY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—In Norway the question of increased docking capacity is very much to the fore. The Aker Engineering Company at Christiania has recently completed a dock capable of receiving the largest boats of the Norwegian-America line, and the Myland company has a floating dock of considerable dimensions. A number of minor ports have docks answering their requirements. Drontheim is having a floating dock built in Germany of similar type and capacity as the one just delivered to the Eriksberg yard in Sweden.

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FRENCH LIKE RHINE CUSTOMS RÉGIME

Press Looks Upon It as the First Political Step Toward the Separation of the Rhineland from the Rest of Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—An interesting point to notice in connection with the sanctions that were arranged at London for application in the event of German recalcitrancy, is that a section of the French press found the special customs régime in the Rhineland territory the most important part of the sanctions.

The reason is not far to seek. The setting up of a sort of economic frontier on the Rhine has a great political significance. It is the first step toward the separation of the Rhineland from the rest of Germany. It is the thin edge of the wedge driven in for the dislocation of German unity. To make two or more Germans, to disannex the left bank of the Rhine from the lands beyond the Rhine, to break up the old Empire to some extent, if not to the extent that Austria-Hungary was broken up, at least to the extent that circumstances would render possible; such has been always the design of a certain school of French thought.

Mr. Clemenceau's Mistake

The greatest reproach that is made against Mr. Clemenceau is precisely that he consecrated in the treaty the integrity of Germany—though those who thus criticize him seem to forget that one-fifth of German territory, or rather territory which was included in the old German Empire, was taken from her under the Treaty of Versailles. Alsace-Lorraine, of course, belongs to France but there were also retrocessions to Holland and to Belgium and, of course, all the Polish lands were subtracted from Germany. However this may be, in the sense that the Germany which remains is a single unit, one and indivisible, the critics of Mr. Clemenceau were right in their assertion of German oneness, but whether they were right in their protest that it was the duty of the peace-makers to drive Germany into a number of parts is another matter.

There was a section of political thought to which Marshal Foch belongs which wanted to place the German frontier on the Rhine. The negotiation of the Rhineland to France was not insisted on but the disannexation from Germany was a doctrine which was subscribed to by many people. It was held that such a measure was necessary for the defense of France against future attacks. There was at the Peace Conference a great battle on this subject and the French only yielded because they were promised other means of defense. Thus, annexes to Mr. Bourgeois' report of the conference make this transaction very clear. It was the offer of a Franco-Anglo-American military treaty, together with the additional assurance of the League of Nations, that induced France, or rather the French negotiators to forego their policy in respect of the Rhineland.

Broken Promises

In the sequel the military treaty did not materialize, and the League of Nations has become what it has become. There are not wanting in France politicians who think that they were tricked, and that Mr. Clemenceau was greatly to blame for allowing himself to be bought off by promises which were never fulfilled.

In the circumstances Maurice Barres began his campaign for what he called the intellectual or spiritual annexation of Rhineland. While the French occupied these regions they could conduct an intensive campaign for the development of French thought, French manners and customs, French culture. They could spread out from the Strasbourg University, impregnating the inhabitants of the Rhineland with the French idea. Such was the plan but obviously for its success it required that there should be no friction between the occupying troops and the population, and indeed that there should be no opposition between Germany and France. If there were perpetual quarrels between the two countries, if there was constantly given offense to the people of the Rhine regions, then it was not likely that much progress would be made with this scheme. Indeed, for anybody who knows the character of the people the notion of Gallicizing them seemed grotesque.

But at least was it not possible to persuade them by means of propaganda that their interests differed from the interests of the rest of Germany? If that could be done Germany would be divided. There is, indeed, a natural cleavage between the north and the south, between Protestant Prussia and Roman Catholic Bavaria. It was, therefore, imagined that by means of this religious conflict some separation could be effected. There was even formed a plan of bringing

part of Germany into a Danubian Confederation. But all these projects, more or less impracticable, remained without result.

Breaking German Unity

It can, therefore, readily be understood that the sanction which consisted in the establishment of a separate customs régime for the occupied territories was hailed by the Nationalist press with joy. It was the "Echo de Paris" which immediately seized upon this customs régime as being the most vital of the sanctions. It recognized, however, that in itself it was not complete; it was only a first step toward the accomplishment of the idea of breaking the German unity. However insufficient it was, it certainly did begin to satisfy French aspirations which were based upon the necessity of drawing a new defensive line on the map.

Thus, while the mere occupation of towns was not regarded as of great consequence, while the levying of tariffs for the benefit of the Allies on the frontiers of Germany was regarded as of secondary consideration, the political consequences of a distinct régime for Rhineland were seen to be of immense significance.

It is understood that when Mr. Lloyd George consented to this measure he specifically informed the French that they were not to look upon it as a political but only as an economic measure. That stipulation, of course, means nothing. The French look upon it exactly as they please.

The measure is presumably taken under Article 270 of the Treaty, but the Germans claim that it is entirely illegal. If one reads the article in question it will be seen that the Allies, while reserving the right to set up a special customs régime, state that they would do so in case they considered it necessary for the safeguarding of the interests of the inhabitants. Presumably they had in view the possibility of improper trafficking in allied goods or in improper advantage being taken of the conditions by the occupying troops. It is difficult to see how the present measure, which is frankly intended as a punishment to Germany, can be assimilated to a measure for the safeguarding of the rights of the inhabitants.

Such as it is, there is a section of French thought which is greatly pleased not only with the decision itself, but in the precedent that has been set.

AUSTRALIA WARNED BY LABOR PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—Japan is always on Australia's horizon. With her occupancy of the Marshall Islands, this Asiatic power has stepped 2000 miles nearer to the empty north of the Commonwealth. References to Japan are usually very discreet, discretion dating back to war days. The Labor Premier of Queensland, Mr. Theodore, has, however, made a remarkably outspoken delivery in the course of an address before the Brisbane Trades Hall.

"The Labor movement has recognized the necessity of filling up the spaces in Queensland and the rest of Australia," declared Mr. Theodore, solemnly. "We must fill the empty spaces for we are menaced at the present time by a danger which only too few recognize—that is the danger from the Asiatic. This is no course of the imagination. Public men to whom I have spoken on this question have ridiculed the idea of Australia being able to remain a white man's country with only a handful of people holding 3,000,000 square miles of territory. Australia will one day be called upon to defend herself from an Asiatic invasion. Anyone who doubts this lives in a fool's paradise. The Japanese are a menace to this country."

Mr. Theodore mentioned a somewhat secret piece of war history when he told the Labor audience that Japan had already taught Australia a lesson, for during the war Australian policy had had to be modified at the dictation of Japan. Even America, the greatest democracy in the world, was said to be yielding to Japanese pressure in regard to the trouble in California. "I have spoken more plainly than most public men. They talk about the Asiatic menace but never mention Japan; they fear to offend her. . . . We must fight to the last ditch for our ideals. Those ideals will not be worth much if the Japanese come in."

MILWAUKEE'S SHADE TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Milwaukee has 82,392 shade trees on its streets and boulevards. This does not include trees in the city parks or on private property. The varieties are: Elm, 45 per cent; soft maple, 18; box elder, 9; basswood, 7; ash, 5; poplar, 4. The forestry department favors elm. Beginning April 1, the department will plant 3000 trees, of which 2000 will be elm, 500 Norway maple, and 250 each ash and basswood. The trees are planted 35 to 40 feet apart, no tree being planted less than 20 feet from a corner. The cost is assessed to the property owner. The city specifies the variety to be used on each street, so as to obtain uniformity.

STEPS TO PRESERVE COSTUMES OF SPAIN

Movement Is on Foot to Hold Exhibition of Regional Costumes Which May Vanish Before the March of Utility

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—There has been a notable and excellent tendency in Spain in recent times for the organization of little exhibitions—some of them not so very little—of specially Spanish things. They are exhibitions with historic and artistic value and the pride of patriotism flames in them. That most enterprising society, so excellent in its taste, discernment and enthusiasm, the Spanish Society of Friends of Art, has organized several of them in its time: exhibitions of old Spanish furniture, tapestry, linen and lace, ironwork and the like, culminating, as one might say, in the inexpressibly delightful display last spring of Spanish fans of all kinds and all parts of the world. They result in part not from a general Spanish patriotism (which as we know hardly exists in spite of the tremendous emphasis that the Spaniards—and now more than ever, it seems sometimes—place upon the pronunciation of the word "Español," simply cracking out the "ñ" like the lash of a whip), but from the regional patriotism which is generally intense. For the purpose of organization and exhibition, it answers the same purpose as the other, or is even better.

Spain May Change

This patriotism flames all the more as its traditions are threatened. Spain sees the changes coming over it, and they will come all the faster when the new railways are made and communications are improved. It is the want of communications that is keeping some of the traditions safe and sound up to now. But in Seville and round about Andalusia in general they are being threatened, and in many other parts as well; transformations are even coming over such sleepy old places as Leon. In a few years much of the present appearance of Spain will probably be changed, and there is only too much reason to believe that, however better it may be in some respects, it will not be more interesting or more beautiful. Hence the special value in the organization of these exhibitions.

A movement is now on foot for a new exhibition which may quite likely be the best of all this class, an exhibition of regional costumes, the Spanish men's and women's dresses, but especially the women's of course, of the different parts of the country, so widely varying as they are, so characteristic and so colorful. The Spanish attire is known all over the world for its polychromatic richness and its artistic lines. The Salamanquin charros or peasant costumes, having their origin specially in the needs of riding, are famous, and so are the dresses worn in the orchards of Valencia and Murcia, and different again the clothes of the Catalans, and again those of the people who dwell in Asturias and Galicia. One can even note a special shade of color which is almost peculiar and of general adoption in a region, as in Galicia, for instance, where you will find the kerchiefs that the women have about their heads to be always of the same peculiar opaque tone of yellow, which is a sort of yellow ochre with a certain brightness in it.

Utility and Cheapness

Even now these regional costumes are becoming rarer and rarer; the most conventional, general and dull clothes of what might be called Europe in general are taking their place. It is utility, and cheapness first and last and always, and it is believed that the time is not far distant when this regional attire will have disappeared completely. It is time, therefore, to have an exhibition. It has been de-

termined to conduct it on the most thorough lines possible. It will be the national homage, the first and perhaps last of its kind, to Spanish character in dress. It will be held in the forthcoming autumn.

For the purposes of giving a start to this movement, a meeting was called of a number of distinguished artists and other eminent personages who might be considered as likely to be interested in the subject. At this meeting resolutions were reached and a scheme determined upon. An organizing committee was appointed with the president of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts (being the Count de Romanones at present) as president, the Duke de Parcent as first vice-president, and June Comba, professor of indumentaria at the Royal Conservatory of Music and Declamation, to whom it will be left to sketch the first plans of the exhibition, as second vice-president. The members of the committee include Mateo Silveira, the Count de Casal, Miguel Blay, Mariano Benlliure, Mateo Inurria, Fernando Alvarez de Sotomayor, Pedro Artinano, Basilio Guell and Platon Paramo. The secretary is Miguel de Asua, with Federico de Carcer as assistant secretary. A lively interest has been created in the announcement of the exhibition.

OUTLOOK OF GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG, Germany—The Germans themselves, who not long ago took a very pessimistic view of the reconstruction of their merchant navy, would appear to have somewhat altered their conception of the position. Should matters develop on the present basis and the entente forgo all, or in any case the greater portion, of the tonnage which was to be built for them in German yards, some 500,000 tons are likely to be built for the German merchant marine during the present year. The German yards are very close as to the amount of their production during 1920, but it may be assumed to be in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons, half of which being for the account of the entente.

In the meantime, several German steamer companies are looking forward. The Hansa Steamer Company has recently received a couple of new boats of 9000 tons each, and the Hamburg-South American Company has three new steamers trading, one of which is also of 9000 tons. The German-Australian Steamer Company has a 7600-ton boat and a 9500-ton boat in regular traffic, and the Roland Line, which in Holland exchanged two 12,000-ton boats for 10 smaller boats, is understood to be doing very well.

So far the two largest shipping concerns, the Hamburg-America and the North German Lloyd, are keeping somewhat quiet, but no doubt a decided move may soon be looked for, what with increased capital and support from other sides. The Kosmos Steamer Company, Hamburg, and the Roland Line, Bremen, have opened a monthly route through the Panama Canal to the west coast of South America. The Neptun Company, Bremen, has commenced a new line trading between Bremen and Spanish ports, Malaya, Almeria, Carthagena, Alicante, Valencia, Taragona and Barcelona.

CANADA'S MERCHANT MARINE IS GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Canada's Merchant Marine is making rapid strides, the latest addition being 30 large freighters, which will operate in 10 distinct freight services. This, it is announced, comprises the complete summer sailing schedule from Montreal, which is now considered the headquarters of Canada's merchant marine.

The Canadian Pioneer, which left this port some six months ago, has returned after completing the first round trip of the new service to the East Indies, which is expected to result in opening up a new and profitable field for Canadian trade. Captain M. H. Robertson, who commanded the steamer, said that it was hard to judge the outlook for the future of the East Indian trade at the present time as the merchants of India had large quantities of goods stored up. At present, he continued, the demand was not great for Canadian goods, but as a trade like this had to be worked up gradually, he had no doubt that Canadian products would find a steady market there, as soon as the exchange righted itself.

BRITISH AFFINITIES WITH AMERICANS

Both Peoples, It Is Declared, Cherish the Same Civilization and Hold the Same Opinions Upon Human Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mrs. George Cran, a widely traveled author, dramatist, and journalist, recently entertained the English-Speaking Union, at their headquarters overlooking Trafalgar Square, with impressions of her tour in the United States, Canada, South Africa, and Australia, from which she has recently returned.

Robert Donald, formerly editor for many years of the Daily Chronicle, London, who presided, said that while Great Britain had many affinities with America, including those of race and a common language, the greatest community of interest was that both peoples cherished the same ideals of civilization and held the same opinions as to human freedom. In introducing the lecturer, he said that no woman was more qualified than Mrs. Cran to talk about the English-speaking world, for, born in South Africa, she was a keen observer, a brilliant writer and a great traveler.

Referring to her tour, Mrs. Cran stated that she first went to New York, which she described as "not a city, but a dynamo. It is like a diamond; it is wonderful; you cannot help admiring it, you might perhaps even covet it, but you don't love it. You only love things you forgive. There is nothing to forgive in New York; there is much to forgive in London." The Statue of Liberty, the lecturer described as looking, when lit up, "like a frosted cake." To Americans it was not an emblem, however, but represented something terrific in their lives, and she respected them for it. America was a land of emotional materialists, and Americans were extraordinarily hospitable people.

Prohibition and Camaraderie

No alcohol was served on the vessel in which Mrs. Cran made the voyage from New York to South Africa, and she testified that prohibition had promoted camaraderie. She described the deep feeling with which a Boer woman expressed thankfulness that prohibition would eliminate from children the craving for drink. As soon as the ship got to Cape Town some of the crew got liquor, delay was caused, and the American consul was powerless, as the vessel had sailed under the Peruvian flag.

Speaking of South Africa, Mrs. Cran stated that three great nations, British, American and Dutch, went to the making of the population of that country, and any people which had its roots in those three nations would inevitably hold its head high. There was much noisy talk of racial differences, but it was greatly exaggerated. The dual language caused difficulties, but these could be overcome by tolerance, forbearance, and humility; and school children, soldiers and others soon developed a common speech. Mrs. Cran spoke of the need of an influx of white people into South Africa, where there are now only about 1,500,000, and paid a tribute to the high quality of the best Dutch there, saying they were equal to the best-bred British or Ameri-

cans, characterized by courtesy, refinement, love of beauty, and animated by high ideals.

A "Magnificent Character"

General Smuts, Mrs. Cran declared, was a magnificent character. Whenever he dealt with any subject it was always from the highest point of view, bringing refreshment into the dust and travail of everyday life. When statesmen viewed questions with the longer vision and from the standpoint of a noble ideal, they captured the imagination of the people and influenced the whole community for good. Mrs. Cran happened to be shopping in Pretoria in the same store as Mrs. Smuts—"with short hair, in sandals, and wearing one of those straight-down, pinfore-looking frocks that one makes oneself at home and some people have the courage to wear out of doors." Highly educated, Mrs. Smuts is a B. A., but a very unassuming woman, the lecturer declared. She lives simply in a bungalow on the veldt, her chief joys consisting in bringing up her children and interesting herself in her husband and his affairs.

Turning to the "1920 settlers," Mrs. Cran said that in that year 4000 British men and women sailed from England and made the first big settlement in South Africa. Their descendants today number 150,000, and they would like to celebrate the centenary of the landing in South Africa by welcoming 4000 new British settlers. It was suggested that the English-speaking Union should identify itself with the scheme. Anything which made for uniformity of language was an advantage. Incidentally, the lecturer remarked that "America is a sponge. Great Britain is a fountain; America absorbs, Great Britain radiates." In the British Empire there were only 60,000,000 whites, as against 105,000,000 whites in the United States of America. In northern Rhodesia there was a population of 200 whites among innumerable blacks.

Uniformity of Language

In Australia, Mrs. Cran stated, the uniformity of language was complete, hardly anyone knowing any speech but English. New Zealand, she considered, was the most wonderful part of the British Empire. There was no land to compare with it. No larger than the British Isles, it had every kind of tropical beauty and a wide range of climate. The people were delightful, very quiet, and very religious. They had a curious crooning way of speaking, as though talking to little children.

The agricultural community had a cooperative system surpassing any in the English-speaking world, not excepting California. In a little village of 600 people, from five cheese factories and one butter factory they exported annually a thousand tons of butter and cheese. New Zealand had solved better than any other country the burning question of the relations between Capital and Labor, realizing that Labor must not be greedy and Capital must not dictate, that there must be mutual concessions, each having something to give the other.

BOOTLEGGING PENALTY RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LONG BEACH, California—Maximum sentence of \$500 fine and 180 days in jail, with no suspensions and no parole privileges, is now the ruling of Carl V. Hawkins, police court judge, for all persons found guilty of bootlegging or selling whiskey. "I want it distinctly understood that bootlegging and its allied operations cannot go unpunished in Long Beach," said the judge in announcing in open court that he was raising the penalties to the limit.

ONTARIO PREPARING FOR VOTE ON LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Temperance workers throughout the Province are busy preparing for the referendum vote which will be taken on April 18 to determine whether or not the importation of intoxicating liquors is to be allowed to continue. Already the referendum committee has placarded the bill boards with advertising posters calling upon the electors to "elect" your former vote and stamp out the bootlegger. They call upon those who in October, 1919, voted for the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act to administer one final blow to the liquor traffic. "As you drove it from the bar, now drive it from the home," reads one of the posters which the temperance advocates have placed all over the Province.

The Toronto Globe, which for over half a century has been the recognized supporter of the Liberal Party, the other day editorially condemned the Liberal and Conservative opposition for the way it was delaying the business of the Ontario Legislature by what it considered was needless criticism of the Drury Government. The Globe went as far as to suggest that Liberal and Conservative members were, by these tactics, perhaps unconsciously aiding those forces which are opposed to temperance.

AMENDMENTS TO LIQUOR BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Amendments, introduced by J. W. Farris, the Attorney-General, to British Columbia's Liquor Control Bill, provide that non-resident permits for purchase of liquor shall only be good for two weeks, instead of for a month as first proposed. The sale of "near beer" is to be permitted only by license. The suggested tax of \$2.50 per quart on liquor imported for private consumption is to be dropped, and a tax is to be placed on such liquor, equal to the amount of profit the government would have made on the purchase, plus 10 per cent. It is also provided that, under the one-purchase system, for which a 50-cent permit is needed, there can only be 10 of such permits taken out by an individual during the year, and each purchase must not exceed two quarts of liquor.

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Babies' Spring fixings may be provided quickly in The Rosenbaum Exclusive Shop on the Seventh Floor.

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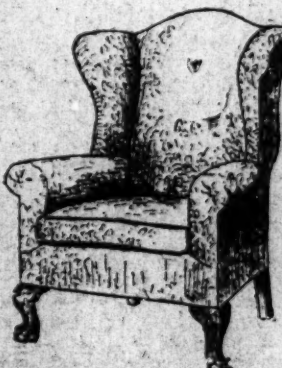
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECT OF MONEY RATE ON BUILDING

Benefits of Reduction in Interest Would Be Far-Reaching in Cutting Costs and Relieving Unemployment It Is Claimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Rates of interest charged for money enter into the question of building to a far greater extent than is realized without a study of the situation and a knowledge of the facts. Since rates of interest go hand in hand with other "costs" it is obvious that the present downward trend in the process of reconstruction gives promise eventually of a lower level for money prices. When it is considered that, according to the United States Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, which made a careful survey of the country, there is a potential need for from \$10,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 for structural work the matter of 1 or 2 or 3 per cent reduction in the cost of money is readily appreciated to be tremendous.

The prices for some materials have dropped considerably. Labor prices are also moving downward, but as yet the easing of interest rates has been indicated rather than actual. While the charge for money varies in different parts of the country, the following letter from a lumberman in Louisiana brings out some interesting points on the effects of interest that the writer gives as a cause of high rents and unemployment:

Comparison of Results
"Building houses to rent is like any other business. For example, the person building a two-family house for \$15,000 to rent, figures this way:

Interest @ 5% on \$15,000	750
Taxes, insurance, etc., 3%	450
Depreciation 3%	450
Painting and repairs 1%	150
Landlord's net profit 5%	450

Total rent charged \$2,700
Rent per family, \$1,350 per year or \$112.50 per month.

"If interest rates are reduced from 5 per cent to 3 per cent, normal or peace-time interest rate on real estate, labor would follow (without any loss of buying power) with a cut of 20 per cent, reducing the cost of a house that much. It, therefore, would then figure out this way, the cost being \$12,000:

Interest @ 3% on \$12,000	360
Taxes, insurance, etc., 3%	360
Depreciation 3%	360
Painting and repairs 1%	120
Landlord's net profit 5%	360

Total rent charge \$1,800
"Note the saving, when the interest rate is reduced, amounts to \$900, or \$450 a family a year, or \$37.50 a month a family, thereby reducing rent from \$112.50 to \$75 a month a family, or 33-1/3 per cent drop in rent.

"You will see from this example each tenant's rent would be reduced \$450 a year and still the landlord would make the same net profit if our government, through the United States Federal Reserve Board, would insist on the rate of interest charged by the banks and others be reduced to the usual peace-time rates of interest, which is all you get on your savings accounts, namely, peace-time rates.

Stimulus to Building

"One's first thought about this is 'Why, the landlord would not give the tenant the benefit of this big saving.' Maybe the landlord would not at first, but investors and prospective landlords would be attracted by the big net profits in renting property. Building would start up, giving employment to hundreds of thousands now out of work, then the old law of 'supply and demand' would come into play and force rents down by competition.

"Ninety per cent of the cost of a house or building is labor. First, the labor that manufactures the logs into lumber, the clay into bricks, the iron into nails and hardware, etc. Second, the labor that builds the house, such as the carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc. Now practically every one of them pay house rent and it is their biggest item of expense and about the only thing that has not gone down. If their house rent went down 25-33 per cent, they would work for 25 per cent less wages and still have as much buying power (money) in their pockets as they ever did, after paying their rent.

"Lower or normal interest rates are bound to start up building. Start up building and you put millions of dollars every week into the hands of labor to buy the product of the farm, the factory, etc., and that spells prosperity and normal times."

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices yesterday fell to the lowest level which has been touched this season by the May and July deliveries. Closing prices were slightly above low, with May at 1.23 1/2, and July at 1.19 1/2. Corn also went down, the close showing May at 80 1/2, July at 82 1/2 and September at 85 1/2. Hogs sold at advances of 15 to 25 cents, \$10.50 being asked for best light grade. Provisions also were stronger. May ribs 13.75, July ribs 13.40, September ribs 13.75, May ribs 11.40, July ribs 11.75, May ribs 11.00, July ribs 11.40.

SUGAR PRICE REDUCTION

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Sugar Refining Company has reduced its price of refined sugars 3 cents to 2 cents, less 2 per cent for cash for fine granulated sugar.

CROSSBRED WOOL POOL DEFERRED

Australian Growers Committee Not to Relax Efforts, Although Too Late This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Plans for a voluntary pool to handle crossbred wool have been deferred owing to the lateness of the season and the difficulty of obtaining quickly the consent of wool growers.

Mr. Edmund Jowett, M. H. R., chairman of the Committee of Australian Growers of Crossbred Wool, declares that the committee do not intend to relax their efforts, although there seems no chance of forming the proposed pool for the 1920-21 season's clip. At the end of June this year "chance" was sure to be a large carry-over of the present clip of both merino and crossbred wool, and by August and September another clip will begin to come on the market. It may then be that both wool growers and other important sections of the trade may regard the pool as being most urgent and necessary.

The objects of the pool as proposed were twofold: (a) To create a better market for crossbred wool by endeavoring to encourage its manufacture throughout the world through the granting of credit in wool to manufacturers who have difficulty in buying without such credit; and (b) to help to finance the growers of crossbred wool.

Possibly the recent decision of wool-selling brokers against the scheme was partly responsible for its shelving or deferment.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Four big German interests, one of them under the direct presidency of Hugo Stinnes, are reported to have amalgamated under an 80-year contract in what is styled the most important German business move in years.

Two new Chinese-owned cotton factories near Shanghai are expected to be ready for operation in April. Eleven Chinese factories turned out 70,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn in 1919.

Large quantities of seed potatoes are being marketed in Nebraska at twice the price of table potatoes, according to reports from various parts of the state.

Australian shipbuilding costs, it is estimated, are \$28 a ton, as compared with \$32 a ton in England.

Output of six most important metals in Mexico for 1920 was as follows: gold, 23,370 kilos (one kilo equals 2.204 pounds); silver, 1,972,979 kilos; copper, 46,056,900 kilos; zinc, 13,363,057 kilos; antimony, 1,572,379 kilos; lead, 121,434,066 kilos.

The Siberian Republic has petitioned the United States to receive a trade mission and invites sending American representatives, stating security of investments is assured on basis of inviolability of private property.

It is said that the greatest hotel in the world will be a cooperative enterprise at Broadway and Fifty-Fifth Street, New York, to cost \$15,000,000. Shares at \$125 each will be bought directly by the people, preferably by those who wish to use the hotel, and no more than 10 to be taken in any one name.

The annual report of Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, 1920 shows net earnings of \$1,849,201, equal to \$2.47 a share, compared with \$324,416, or \$1.14 a share, earned in 1919, and \$4,086,238, or \$6.36 a share, in 1918.

The West Indies have trebled their imports of lumber from the United States in the last three years. The value of such imports from the United States in 1920 was \$20,000,000. The principal demand is for soft woods, of which yellow pine makes nearly half. Profitable markets for sugar and other tropical products have encouraged additional building, with resultant good to the lumber industry of the United States.

HOME RAILS HEAVY IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—With a strike of English coal miners imminent, home rails and industrial securities were heavy on the stock exchange yesterday. Hudson's Bay was 7 1/2. Oil shares also dropped. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/2.

While changes in the gilt-edged section were slight the undertone was weaker. Maintaining of the Bank of England rate at 7 per cent was without influence. Foreign loans in some instances were firm.

There was profit-taking in Argentine rails. Grand Trunk was dull. Generally the markets were dull and spotty with alterations narrow. Consols for money 4 7/8. Grand Trunk 4 1/2. De Beers 10. Rand Mines 3 1/4. Bar silver 33 1/4. Discount rates, short 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. Three months 6 1/2-16.

UNEMPLOYED PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CARDIFF, Wales—The unemployed Welsh blast-furnace men evidently prefer employment to receiving doles, and made a good proposal for a remedy when, at a recent meeting, they urged that the government should be approached to assist employers to take any available orders, the difference between the cost of production and the prices obtained to be paid by the government instead of paying unemployment doles.

GERMAN BUSINESS FAIR WINS TRADE

Spring Exhibit at Leipzig Is Successful in Attracting Some 90,000 Buyers, Many of Them Coming From Other Countries

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—The great spring business fair of Leipzig—one of the most important co-trade gatherings in Germany—has been a striking success. The number of actual buyers was estimated at 90,000, the number of foreigners being extremely high. Among the latter were 3000 from Czechoslovakia—clear proof of the growing commerce between Germany and Czechoslovakia—800 Swedes, 400 Bulgarians and Rumanians, 300 from Great Britain and America, 100 from Finland, 800 from Italy, 1700 from Austria, 700 from Switzerland, and 120 from Spain.

In spite of the great political and economic crisis which the failure of the London conference seemed likely to produce business was extremely brisk in all branches. This was particularly the case in the textile trade, local firms who had opened offices at the fair booking orders which should keep their factories busy for many months. As the fair is in full swing at the moment, of writing a detailed estimate of the business done must necessarily be left over to a future article.

Reports on Commerce
The reports which have just reached the Prussian Ministry of Commerce from the various German chambers of commerce suggest that trade in Germany during the month of February presented disquieting features. It is stated that not only are orders from abroad being canceled but that in Germany itself German firms are meeting very severe competition from French and Belgian firms. Glass, porcelain, woolen and cotton trades are represented to have been last month in a highly unsatisfactory condition, while the only industry on which an unqualified satisfactory report is made is the electrical industry, thanks mainly to large orders from abroad. The foreign trade prospects of the German trade are painted in somewhat somber colors, it being specially mentioned that the competition of French and Belgian firms is growing keener in Holland, Switzerland and elsewhere. Conditions and prospects in the machine and wagon construction industries are, on the other hand, stated to be much better. It is admitted that orders from abroad are flowing into Germany and that factories in these branches of industry will be fully occupied for many months to come. More valuable than the reports of the German chambers of commerce as an index to the trade of Germany are the official statistics dealing with German exports for the first half of 1920 which have just been published here.

Value of Exports

It is shown that during the period under review—January-August, 1920—the value of German exports amounted to just over 44,000,000,000 marks. Almost half that sum was represented by exports of machinery and electrical goods, while exported value in value over 6,000,000,000 marks. Naturally in almost all classes of goods the export figures compare very unfavorably with those of the last pre-war period. In general, however, the impression produced by the official figures quoted is satisfactory. When one considers the lost war, the undernourishment of the workers, the social unrest, the high price and scarcity of raw materials, the unwillingness of certain allied countries to renew former trade relations with Germany, surprise that the trade recovery has been so great cannot fail to be felt. The readiness to work, which still remains the most striking German characteristic, constitutes the greatest asset which Germany has.

LEADERS DROP IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Losses of 1 to 3 points were numerous among leading issues in the stock market yesterday, unfavorable domestic and foreign conditions tending to depress the market. Atlantic Gulf, International Harvester and United States Rubber were among the few exceptions to the downward trend. Mexican Petroleum, International Paper, Royal Dutch of New York, American Smelters and Bethlehem Steel made losses of between 1 and 2 points. Some of the popular issues hardened toward the close of the session, but this improvement was canceled in the final dealings when call money rose to Wednesday's maximum of 7 per cent. Sales totaled 566,000 shares.

The close was heavy: Steel 31, off 1/4; Studebaker 74 1/2, off 1/4; Reading 68, off 1/4; Gulf 40 1/2, up 1/4.

REPEAL OF DANISH MARITIME ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—As the Maritime Act, prohibiting the sale or chartering of Danish ships to foreign countries, ceased to operate at the end of 1920 the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Tyge Rothe has submitted a bill, to the Folketing to repeal the act which assigned for the purchase or building of new ships all insurance money received in respect of Danish ships lost during the war. The Minister remarked that the great tonnage of the Danish mercantile fleet is now larger than in August, 1914.

VALUE OF FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS

United States Securities, More of Which Are to Be Issued, Have Held Steady Price

In connection with the recent announcement by the Farm Loan Board that a new issue of United States Federal Land Bank bonds with a more liberal redemption clause is contemplated, it was pointed out by a banker that Federal Land Bank bonds of the several issues outstanding maintained a remarkably steady price when general market conditions are considered in face of the long-pending suit before the United States Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of the congressional act establishing the banks.

The banker quoted said that this indicated clearly the general confidence of the public, and the national group of representative investment bankers which sponsored the loans in placing them with the public, as to the outcome of the suit and the stability of the system.

Now that the court's decision has clearly upheld both the right of Congress to establish the system, and the right of exemption from taxation, the Farm Loan Board points out that these bonds promise to become even more popular with the investing public.

The Federal land banks, which are the banks in which the United States Government holds stock, have shown steadily increasing capital and surplus account, and the bonds of the banks offer an opportunity to the investor to place his money in a security of unquestioned worth, to net the relatively high return which present market conditions require.

CUNARD COMPANY'S OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England—Although thousands of tons of shipping are laid up at ports throughout the world on account of the slump in trade, the Cunard Company at any rate take a bright view for the future and are carrying on their original plans for the expansion of their fleet. The new Cunarders of different types, launched during the present month, are the Antonia on the 11th from Messrs. Vickers yard at Barrow-in-Furness and the Laconia on the 23d from the Wallsend-on-Tyne yard of Messrs. Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd.

The Laconia, of 21,500 tons, will have accommodation for 2500 passengers in her three classes, and the Antonia will carry cabin and third-class passengers only.

Five more ships of the Antonia type are under construction. Both the Antonia and Laconia will burn oil fuel.

NATIONAL REVENUE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British revenue recently in one week amounted to nearly \$51,000,000. To this huge total property and income tax contributed \$26,000,000. Miscellaneous special receipts, \$10,000,000, and excess profit duties, \$5,000,000. With three and a half weeks of the financial year unexpired the national revenue is within \$169,500,000 of the estimated total receipts for the complete year, so that if the weekly receipts are maintained at their present rate the budget expectations will be more than realized.

The Exchequer returns for the period April 1, 1920, to March 5, last, show:

Receipts	£1,248,762,501
Expenditure	£1,033,360,238

For the corresponding week of the preceding financial year the figures were:

Receipts	£1,107,753,525
Expenditure	£1,396,683,252

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following change:

Total reserve	£16,839,000	Increase
Circulation	£12,994,000	1,033,360,238
Bullion	£12,348,000	25,000
Other securities	£12,999,000	11,887,000
Other debts	£11,633,000	18,464,000
Government securities	£5,000,000	5,000,000
Govt. securities	£26,004,000	2,004,000

"Decrease.
The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 12.30 per cent, compared with 13.80 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £454,490,000, compared with £475,086,000 last week and £781,324,000 this week last year. Treasury notes outstanding aggregated £312,880,000, compared with £311,311,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is £28,640,000, compared with £28,670,000 in the previous week.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs and last 000 omitted) is as follows:

Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Apr. 3
Gold	5,504,700	5,503,900
Silver	267,200	265,400
Loans & disc.	6,495,600	6,254,500
Credit	38,425,900	38,132,400
Treas. dep.	37,000	35,900
Deposits	2,066,100	2,107,300

LEAD PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, New York—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced its price of lead from 4.10 cents to 4.25 cents a pound.

FRENCH ECONOMIC STATUS OUTLINED

One Time Minister of Finance Reviews Debts of Country and Favors Long Time Loans, Then Urges Hard Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Francis Marsal, one-time Minister of Finance, was perhaps too optimistic during his period of office and often raised false hopes. Nevertheless he is recognized as a financier of ability, and his exposition of France's situation before the Institute of Commerce of Strasbourg has attracted considerable attention.

He showed that during the war there was only destruction and consumption. Millions of men had seen their productive force reduced to zero. Nevertheless, in spite of the present position, France was certain to recover quickly. The debt of the state is now composed as follows: France owes 36,000,000,000 francs to the Banque de France, 32,000,000,000 in short term bonds, 140,000,000,000 in consolidated funds; a total of 228,000,000,000 compared with 32,500,000,000 in 1914. This is the interior debt, but it must be added that there is a large exterior debt. Precisely what that debt is it is difficult to estimate on account of the fluctuating rate of exchange, but taking the rate of January 1 of this year it may be put at \$4,000,000,000. Now this is an enormous amount. Roughly, one may say that France's debt has multiplied tenfold in seven years.

Inflation Problem

The fiduciary issue, the monetary inflation, is indeed a terrible problem. It is necessary to pay back, for example, to the Banque de France the borrowings expressed in paper money as quickly as possible. All short term debts must be consolidated. They must be consolidated because the war expenditure is chiefly definitive and irrecoverable. There is no prospect of paying back the short term loans and the other money converted into loans in perpetuity on long term conditions. After all the state has only two categories of resources—taxation and perpetual (or long term) loan.

After examining the possible methods of taxation, including the income tax, which has not been popular in France but which is gradually yielding more, and the proposed tax on capital, which is hardly likely to be successful, Mr. Marsal decided in favor of long term loans as the best method of meeting exceptional liabilities.

Answer Is Capacity to Work

After the period through which we have passed, he said, it is clear that whether a people has been vanquished or is victorious, it is the people which can set to work the most quickly with real ardor, with cohesive organization, the people that will labor on the land or in the factory, that will establish its economic and financial supremacy over its rivals and thus establish its political supremacy. That is to say, that the mere fact of defeat or triumph in itself counts for little. What does count is the capacity to work, the power of recuperation.

He added that while there may have been illusions about the capacity of the state to fulfill, the role of industrialist before the war, these illusions must now be dissipated. It is impossible to say after experience that in no matter what kind of operation of a commercial or industrial character directed by the state, the cost is infinitely greater to the nation than private combinations of any kind whatsoever which encourage personal interests and individual initiative.

France has a right to expect that some part of her budget shall be recoverable upon Germany. On that condition it is certain that France may expect to reestablish herself at an early date.

COAL PRODUCTION IN NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Nova Scotia's coal output for the year ending September 30, 1920, was 642,213 tons greater than the output for the preceding year, according to the official statement submitted by the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Works and Mines in the Provincial Government.

The output for the year 1918-19 was 5,045,757 tons, and for the following year, 1919-20, it was 5,687,970 tons. The increase in sales last year was 628,096 tons. The 1919-20 figures, however, fell far below those for 1913, the record year for coal production in Nova Scotia, when 7,293,913 tons were mined.

At present the coal output in Nova Scotia is below the average because of the lack of demand.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from the day previous, a month ago and a year ago, follow:

	Month Ago	Year Ago
10 highest grade rails	72.02 +25	-1.47
10 2d grade rails	72.96 -11	-29 +.01
10 pub. util. bonds	72.11 +17	+30 -35
10 industrial bonds	65.17 +12	-1.02 -3.47
Combined avgs.	72.81 +04	-11 -74

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. May 12.25, July 12.71, October 13.21, December 13.46, January 13.66. Spot quiet; middling 12.25.

GERMANY SEEKING AMERICAN TRADE

Hamburg Tanner Writes to Interest United States Leather Men in Low Priced Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Efforts of German industrial and commercial interests to regain trade are indicated in the attempt of a Hamburg leather tanner to interest American leather, hides and skin concerns in "opportunities in Germany." Boston firms have just received a letter drawing attention to the low rates of German exchange, less excessive labor costs and inexpensive tanning materials as an inducement to place business in that country.

It is claimed that leather finished under these conditions "could easily compete on any market." German merchants also offer to attempt to sell any leather Americans send there to have finished or to arrange for re-exporting the finished product from Germany to the United States. The decision of American firms will not be influenced by any tariff action now planned by Congress, as there is no mention of hides, skins or leather in the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill. It is possible that tariff on some of these items may be considered later, however.

Germany needs leather is indicated by the fact that manifests of outgoing ships show shipments of the product billed to that country for the first time since pre-war days. The latest statistics show 353,725 feet of good and kid upper leather, valued at \$76,999, and \$95,072 worth of other upper leather sent to Germany from Boston alone during February. In the same month, leather of pairs of men's, women's, and children's shoes was sent from Boston to Germany, valued at \$5074. The value of all upper leather exported from Boston during February, including that destined for Germany, was \$214,417, while the value of all shoes was \$192,365.

While it is too early to predict the action of American firms some concerns look upon the offer with favor. The leather trade, however, is not without the prophet who foresees in this offer additional obstacles for American tanners. In recent years the amount of tanning and shoe-making machinery that has been shipped abroad has increased. Statistics of tanning machinery exports are not listed separately but shoe-making machinery exported from the United States increased from \$1,559,955 in the calendar year 1918 to \$3,389,828 in 1919, and \$2,653,039 in 1920.

DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, reducing the annual rate from \$6 to \$4. The dividend is payable April 15 to stock of record April 5. According to the directors the dividend was reduced because of a desire to conserve its resources and in view of the business uncertainty.

The directors of the Consolidated Textile Company have passed the quarterly dividend on the stock. Three months ago a payment of 75 cents a share was ordered.

The directors of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad have declared the semi-annual dividend of 5 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock.

The directors of the Ventura Consolidated oil fields have declared regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, payable May 2 to stockholders of record April 15.

The American Trust Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and 2 per cent extra, payable April 2 to stock of record March 30.

The Union Oil Company of California has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share and an extra dividend of \$1 a share, both payable April 25 to stock of record April 9. An extra dividend of the same amount was paid three months ago.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs.-Wednes.-day	Parity
Sterling	\$3.22 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (Paris)	.0715 1/2	.1320
France (Belgian)	.0732	.0735
France (Swiss)	.1727	.1728
Lire	.0410 1/2	.0412 1/2
Guilder	.3437	.3438
German mark	.0158 1/2	.0159 1/2
Canadian dollar	.88 1/2	.88 1/2
Argentine peso	.3333	.3375
Drachmas (Greek)	.0767	.0753
Pennetas	.14	.1398
Swedish kroner	.2350	.2350
Norwegian kroner	.1430	.1410
Danish kroner	.1310	.1345

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE ORDER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—S. M. Vaulain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, states that the company has received an order for 50 locomotives from the Atchafalaya Railway Company. Mr. Vaulain added that the outlook for the company was satisfactory.

COAL PRICE REDUCTIONS

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—Lower retail prices for coal in Philadelphia will go into effect April 1. Compared with the general prices at which coal sold here last winter, present reductions amount to \$1 to \$1.25 a ton.

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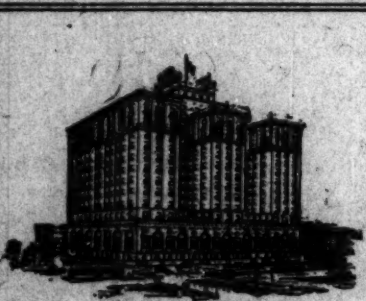
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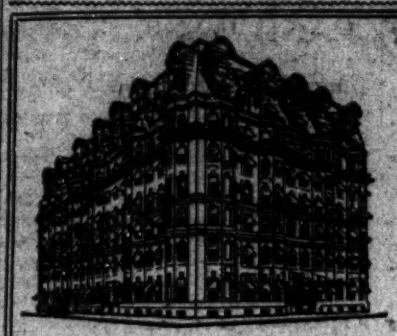
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THE TOP CLASS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The difficulties in connection with the top class in English elementary schools have recently been discussed in educational circles in consequence of the issue of a memorandum on the subject by Sir Robert Blair, chief education officer to the London County Council. The title of the document is "Special Problems of the Top Class," and though the memorandum is newly published yet the problems are by no means new. In fact, how best to utilize the last year of school life has been the subject of anxious thought and experiment on the part of head teachers ever since the inauguration of elementary education.

Sir Robert Blair points out that "in some schools, pupils reach the class corresponding to the seventh standard, and even the class corresponding to the former seventh standard, prior to the last year at which they remain at school. In many such schools these children do little more than mark time." That this is true will be denied by no one who has had the opportunity of first-hand acquaintance with the facts, either as teacher, or parent, or administrator. The child who is always at the door of the teacher, in small schools the head teacher is probably in charge of the top class, and this class often contains not only standard seven, but six also, and sometimes five and even four. Merely to state this fact is to indicate the difficulty in such cases of the last year at school being spent to the best advantage. Such examples as these need the serious attention of the administrator, with his system of central school and secondary school facilities, and its proper coordination with the elementary school.

One of the chief difficulties arises from the fact that the pupils in the top class leave at intervals during the year, thus reducing the numbers to very meager proportions. When the school has usually involved the refilling of the class with a batch from a lower class half way through the academic year. This setback has its maximum effect if the class is taught as a whole, and its minimum if it is divided into a number of sections.

The memorandum recommends that, instead of making futile attempts to prevent the falling off in numbers of the top class, it will be better for teachers to accept the shrinkage as inevitable, and to make their methods harmonize with the facts of the situation. The final year of a pupil's school life ought to be the most productive, and anything which stands in the way of his reaching the full benefit of his educational training during that period should, as far as possible, be removed.

Owing to the recent developments of the system of central schools and secondary schools, there will in future not be so high a proportion of pupils in standard seven, but most will probably have reached standard six at the commencement of the final year. These pupils, instead of continuing their school work as a class of standard seven, might work individually or in small sections. Where the school is small, many of the pupils in standard five, and even some from standard four, who have reached their last school year, might also be included in the same class. By sectionalizing it would be possible for the various groups to be kept going at their own pace, and also to pay special attention to their weaker subjects.

The method which should be observed in a mixed class such as this is here indicated. In essential subjects the aim should be to strengthen, to correct weaknesses, to make up the lack of earlier years. In non-essential subjects there should be more intensive culture of a subject or its complete abandonment, according as the pupil showed great or little aptitude. Essential subjects should have special attention, particularly those in which weakness is displayed. With regard to the non-essential subjects, pupils who showed special ability in a subject might be allowed and even encouraged to give more time to it.

Obviously, such a class could not adhere to a timetable. This would be impossible except for certain subjects in which the class is taken as a whole. In the place of a timetable each pupil should keep a diary wherein should be entered everything done and the time taken in doing it. All written exercises should be dated so that any reference in the diary might be easily traced and checked. The proper keeping of a diary would form a valuable part of the curriculum of a class of this character.

The memorandum recommends allowing the class greater freedom than the rest of the school. A case is quoted of a school in which this was done. The pupils were treated as a privileged class and were expected to live up to it. For instance, they were allowed to proceed straight into school without taking part in the preliminary assembly in the playground. In another school it was found that at least 75 per cent of the pupils did more work when taught individually than when taught as a class.

In the case of a certain "private study" class it was found that the pupils developed a sense of responsibility, became more self-reliant, learned to depend more on their own efforts in acquiring knowledge than upon the coaching of their teachers, and in many cases became quite expert in mapping out their time for the different subjects. The school reference library was kept in the room of this class and free access was allowed to it at any time. It is claimed for this scheme, and it seems only natural, that the demoralization which has often attended the shrinkage in numbers of a class is avoided, and

that added rest and intensity are given to the work.

The position of the head teacher in relation to the top class is the subject of a helpful paragraph in the memorandum. Head teachers often object to taking a definite and prescribed part in class teaching on the ground that such a course is impossible, having regard to the proper fulfillment of their clerical duties, the occasional absence of a class teacher and constant interruptions of many kinds. Such objections, however, do not apply in the case of a class organized on the lines suggested. The work of a head teacher would lie in the general supervision and inspection of exercises, viva voce examination of pupils, and in giving suggestions and advice, especially to pupils about to leave. This work could be taken up and deferred at any time without losing much of its effect. By thus taking an active part in the education of the "leavers," head teachers would discover many of the weak spots in their schools and their influence directly and personally would be brought to bear on the pupils at the most impressionable age of their school career.

It is evident that the memorandum is worthy of consideration by all who have any connection with elementary schools, and indeed by educationists generally. Although issued by the London Authority, it has a wide interest which is not confined to London, and its influence will doubtless be felt in other parts of the country.

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

The first section of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 25, 1921.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—For the effective application of the fundamentals pertaining to state departments of education, Dr. Philander P. Claxton, commissioner of education, goes on to point out that such departments should be organized somewhat as follows:

"1. A state board of education, non-partisan, non-professional, made up of men and women of affairs, selected from the state at large because of their fitness for this position rather than for their fitness for some other. They should be men and women of recognized ability, sterling character, breadth of mind and nobility of purpose, catholic in thought and feeling, devoted to the public welfare, convinced of the importance of education and willing and able to give time and energy to the duties of their office. The members of the board should represent fairly all sections of the state, rural and urban, and the main professions, occupation and interests of the people. They should be men and women in close touch with the general interests of society and state, capable of representing the people worthily in planning for the results which they should expect from their schools and other agencies of education, and in formulating fundamental policies for the support, control and development of the state system of education and all its more important parts.

"The state board of education should consist of seven or nine members, serving for seven or nine years, term of one member expiring each year, so as to give to the board continuity and constant newness. No person having served more than half the full term should be eligible to reappointment or reelection. No person should hold membership in the board except through definite appointment or election. There should be no ex-officio members.

"The board should elect its own chairman from year to year. The commissioner of education should be its secretary. If necessary for convenience of appointment or election their term of office should be made such as to make the term of two members to expire every second year. Members of the board should be elected by the people from the state at large or they should be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, as may seem best in any state; but, however chosen, no person belonging to any political party should be eligible for appointment or election when more than half of the members of the board are of that party. Members of the board should not be removable from office except for neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or crime against the state, and then only by impeachment, or, if elected by the people at large, by impeachment or recall by a majority. This is necessary to prevent the removal of members for purposes and to give the feeling of responsibility and freedom necessary for good service. Members of the board should not be paid a salary, but should be paid a very liberal per diem and all necessary expenses for a reasonable number of days in the year for attending meetings of the board and for necessary service on committees. Small salaries would attract men and women of small ability. Large salaries would tempt members to try to secure their salaries by meddling with executive details properly belonging to the paid employees of the board. Not to pay reasonable per diem and all necessary expenses would deter many men and women eminently qualified for such service from accepting membership on the board.

"Ordinarily the board should not need to have more than four or five regular meetings, of five or six days each, in the year, and there should be need for very few special meetings.

"The state board of education should have general control of all the educational interests of the state as em-

bodied in the public, elementary, and secondary schools for normal children, in schools for special classes of children, and in schools for special kinds and phases of education. There should not be separate boards for the control of vocational and technical education, nor should there be any other division of control that tends to break the system of education into disconnected fragments. The state board of education should also have general control of the schools for the professional preparation of teachers, normal schools, and teachers' colleges. Whether this board should also have a general control of the state schools of higher education, other than those whose chief function is to prepare teachers, is a matter which should be left for each separate state. There is as yet no experience sufficient to enable one to judge intelligently in regard to this. The same is true in regard to the policy of having separate boards for each of the two, three or four such schools in a state. It is quite clear, however, that any separate board or boards for such schools should be required by law to make to the state board of education such reports as it may request and should cooperate with the state board of education in such a way as to harmonize and unify the work of the schools of higher education with the work of the other schools of the system. This is of the greatest importance, since for the best results all the schools of the state of whatever kind and grade must function as one organism.

"The board should understand its functions to be wholly legislative, the defining of results to be obtained and the formation of policies in harmony with the constitution and laws of the state; and, when desirable, to propose new laws or modifications of laws already in existence. It should never concern itself with executive details, and its members should remember that, like other legislative bodies, when not in formal session, the board has no power to function as such, and its members no powers or responsibilities unless definitely authorized by the board as a whole to carry out some particular function committed to them. Legislators are no official citizens, possessed of no official functions when the legislative bodies to which they belong are not in formal session. In this sense the state board of education (and all other boards of education) are legislative bodies. For the executive duties of the department the board of education should elect a chief executive, and upon his recommendation and under proper regulations all his associates and assistants. Only fitness for his work to be done should be considered in the selection of any of these.

"A state commissioner of education, elected by the state board of education, from the county at large, and only because of professional preparation and administrative ability. Many able and efficient chief school officers have come into office by popular election or by gubernatorial appointment. Both methods have some advantages, but neither can be considered as sure and reliable as appointment by the non-partisan board. No other method of selection is rational if this officer is to be responsible to the board. The term of office should have no reference to the change of officers connected with the partisan government of the state. It should be indefinite or for a period of years, long enough to make possible the consistent development of administrative policies.

"The commissioner of education should be the executive officer of the state board of education and under its general control and should have charge of the entire public school system of the state and should be given such freedom of action as is necessary for efficient execution. Under any conception of the duties and responsibilities of the office of state commissioner of education, it must be regarded as the most important educational office in the state, requiring knowledge and ability of the highest order. Its requirements and compensations should be in keeping with this cooperation. It is only reasonable that the salary of the commissioner of education should be as large as or larger than that of any other officer of education in the state, city or county superintendents of school, the presidents of normal schools, colleges or universities.

"A competent staff of well-paid expert deputies, assistants and clerks, appointed by the state board of education. The size and organization of this staff will, of course, vary from state to state. There should, however, in all states, be separate and well-organized divisions for all the more important phases of the educational work of the state, and for such administrative tasks as the collection and preparation of statistics and the promotion of general educational interests. The organization of the department of education of the State of Alabama, which follows closely recommendations made by the United States Bureau of Education, illustrates fairly well what is needed for states of average size. In Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts the departments of education approach the ideal for the larger states."

SCHOOL REVENUE SOURCES

"Severance license," which is levied a tax of 2 per cent upon the value of natural products severed from the soil, such as coal, gas, oil, sulphur, iron, salt, have helped to solve the financial difficulties of higher education in Louisiana, according to a statement made by T. H. Harris, state superintendent of public instruction, of that state. The state university, the three normal schools, the Agricultural College for Negroes, and the state eleemosynary schools now receive a large part of their support from this source.

CAMPAIGN FOR LITERACY

In Mexico

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The campaign against illiteracy in Mexico is accomplishing greater results than at first expected, according to the report of Lic. Don Jose Vasconcelos, director of the National University of Mexico, made to the Department of the Interior. Lic. Vasconcelos was placed at the head of the commission on illiteracy and directed to devise a remedy for the illiterate condition of about 80 per cent of the inhabitants of the country a little more than one year ago, when Adolfo de la Huerta became President ad interim of Mexico.

"During the year in which we have been at work, approximately 30,000 persons who could neither read nor write have been induced to study both Spanish and English, and at present we have more than 26,000 of these who can read elementary textbooks, and who can write more than their own names. This advancement was accomplished largely through the aid of devoted men and women, who gave part of their time to the work, and by the assistance of the Department of the Interior, which furnished a considerable number of primary text books, paper and other supplies for distribution among those who helped the commission in its work.

"At the beginning of the year, in addition to the 3000 teachers of primary education whom we found in the republic, 1378 individuals, of whom 1002 were women and 376 men, responded to the commission's request for volunteers who would take courses of either adults and children, or both, into their homes and teach them to read and write. Most of the 3000 professional teachers were not at work, owing to the enforced closing of many schools by the revolution, but it should be said here that 2890 are now employed in about 1800 schools which have been opened in private homes and in school buildings throughout the republic. It was to be expected that these schools would attract a number of pupils, and they did. Many of them were kept open only by comparatively great sacrifices by the professional teachers, whom we hope to be able to recompense, in some measure by better salaries and better buildings for the schools within the next year or two.

"But the returns from the work of the volunteer teachers have been so great that I cannot refrain from calling them 'wonderful.' Of the 1378 individuals—none of them professional teachers—who agreed to aid in this work, only 12 dropped out, and all of these left the work for reasons outside their own influence, reasons which could not be overlooked. These teachers averaged 20 pupils each, and the average age of the pupils was 17.6 years. This would seem to indicate, though the commission does not take the responsibility of stating this as a fact, that most of the younger children went to the established public schools, and that the volunteer teachers were able to reach the growing class of young men and young women who have little time to get an education before they reach manhood and womanhood.

"No intimation was given to these volunteer teachers by the commission that it would be well to seek to instruct older pupils; yet they seem either to have done this, else the reason must be that the boys and girls of 15 to 20 years are more anxious to receive at least a rudimentary education than they ever have been before.

"These figures indicate that these volunteer teachers gave instruction in reading and writing to 27,560 boys and girls. The comparative figures on the numbers of boys and girls in these classes are not at present obtainable, but apparently the proportions are about five girls to three boys. We plan, during the coming year, to give those who have learned to read and write, elementary instruction in arithmetic and grammar, while, at the same time, classes in reading and writing will be taken on in the place of those who have moved up into the mathematics and grammar classes. We realize that it will be impossible for all the volunteer teachers to take two classes each, but we expect that the public schools will be in condition, by the opening of the school year in September, to receive the majority of those who have accomplished the first step in having learned to read and write.

"I would like to say a word as to the manner in which these volunteer teachers responded to the request from the commission and from the National University to aid in reducing the illiteracy in the republic. When the call was sent out almost all the men and women who answered it, offered the use of their own homes for the classes. Those who did not have homes, and the majority of whom were working, offered to teach at night, and to bear part of the expense of a room for such teaching, if means could be found to furnish the balance of the expense. I may say that I believe this is the first time in the history of any country that such a great and nationwide gift of time and labor and ability has been given free of all charge for the general upbuilding of the coming generation. Few books, of course, were needed, but pencils, ink, paper, chairs and tables, and rooms were provided. The authorities of the villages and towns assisted in such manner as they could, but there was little ready money in these settlements, and many makeshifts were resorted to in order that all who applied might be accommodated. One woman, Mrs. Cruz Guzman de Torres, in the small village of Ixtapalapa, herself taught 50 boys and girls five days

of every week for the entire year, dividing them into three classes, and teaching almost continuously from noon until 10 o'clock at night. Though this lady is in very ordinary circumstances of life, she would accept nothing for her work except the few books, pencils, and paper needed. She gave up the largest room in her house, and supplied chairs and tables for the pupils. Her work is invaluable to the nation, and the commission would suggest that she be given some official recognition by the federal government, possibly by the Chief Executive of the Republic.

"Miss Verona Suarez de Iguale, Guerrero, employed all day in a store there, taught 35 boys and girls every night, five nights of every week, for the entire year, in a vacant room loaned to her by the proprietor of the store, who also gave her a long counter for the use of the children as a table, and assisted her in getting chairs. She, also, refused all remuneration for her work. Other similar instances are abundant."

AN INTERVARSITY ASSOCIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The Guild of Undergraduates recently entertained at Birmingham University a conference of 13 sister universities. The object was to form some kind of association which would include the universities and university colleges in Great Britain and Ireland. The need for such a conference was felt by large employers of labor, in assisting education in that way, and the Board of Education took special care to see that the teaching in works' schools came up to the requirements of the ordinary standards of education.

An expedition has been organized by several biologists of the University of Oxford with the object of investigating the fauna and flora of Spitzbergen. The Prince of Wales has consented to act as patron of the enterprise. Fifty pounds was granted toward the expenses of the expedition by subscription at a recent meeting. Mr. A. J. Jenkinson, Fellow of Brasenose College, in moving that the grant be made, said that the subject of the prospective investigation was a very interesting one, and it was hoped that there might be as the result of the expedition a valuable collection to be presented to their own museum. He described the expedition as carrying on the tradition of the Beagle and the Challenger.

Educational administrators and representative teachers in England and Wales are busy on the task of settling the appropriate standard scales for various educational areas. Two fundamental considerations will have their influence. The first is a national one, and consists in the statement made by Mr. Fisher that the approval of the Board of Education will depend on "the total financial effect" of the allocation. The other factor that is entering into the negotiations is of a local nature, and consists in the attitude of the local authority toward the scales. In some cases, where two courses are open, authorities are selecting the more generous scale, but this is not being done in all areas.

The number of additions to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, during 1920 was 7,508, a great increase on the number for the preceding year, according to the annual report of the curators. The staff at the end of the year was reduced to 46, the lowest number for many years past, having the effect of suspending all work on arrears and preventing anything beyond ordinary routine work being accomplished. It is stated that the services of two or three competent assistants are needed for the library, the then general catalogue alone. The chief event of the year was the benefaction of £50,000 from Mr. Walter Morrison, to which no condition was attached except that it should be treated as capital. This is the largest financial contribution ever received by the library, and it came at a time when it was most gravely needed. At Cambridge the need for additional accommodation for the University Library is being discussed, it being now extremely congested.

Two traveling fellowships in music with stipends of \$1400 each have been established at Harvard University, through a fund of \$61,000 received by the university under the will of Mrs. John Knowles Paine of Cambridge, the request was in memory of Mrs. Paine's husband, who was professor of music at Harvard from 1876 to 1905, and whose name the concert hall in the Music Building already bears. The two fellowships are to be open to undergraduates, except freshmen, and to resident students of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The fellowships may be held for one, two, or three years, according to the recommendation of the Division of Music and the judgment of the administrative board of the Graduate School.

THE RAILWAY CAR AS A SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Contrary to the accepted idea of things educational, the university is brought to the door of the farmers in Saskatchewan and agricultural instruction is handed out to the agrarian, his wife and children from a railway car. While this is not the first year that a university on wheels has toured the Province, the exhibits and lectures which are being provided by the Government of the Saskatchewan University and the Pacific Railway carry a wider range than anything previously attempted.

The menace of weeds to the wheat crop is engaging special attention this year. It is estimated that the farmers of western Canada pay \$1,000,000 annually for freight charges to carry weed seeds to the head of the Great Lakes along with the wheat they market. To combat this economic waste the federal government is cooperating with the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the agricultural colleges in operating a special weed train, in addition to the short agricultural course train running in Saskatchewan.

The inter-provincial weed train, carrying an equipment valued at \$500,000, is making a six weeks' tour of the three prairie provinces. A staff of experts go with the train and at the different stopping points the agricultural ministers, their deputies and university professors give brief talks. Farmers flock in from the country to examine the exhibits, ask questions and receive advice.

After bringing home to the farmers in graphic form the losses they are sustaining, the lecturers outline the most approved methods of eradication. E. G. Hingley, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, is telling the farmers that if they put one-quarter the enthusiasm into a weed pool that they are devoting to the formation of a wheat-marketing pool they would save as much if not more money.

The provincial agricultural train is also being well-attended. Special attention is being given on this train

to the problem of soil drifting which is annually causing enormous losses to farmers, particularly in southwest Saskatchewan. Crop rotation, including the cultivation of sunflowers and corn for ensilage and seeding for pasture, is being recommended with more diversified farming as the surest method of insuring a more stable livelihood.

Separate cars providing exhibits, demonstrations and lectures on subjects of interest to the women and children on the farm are part of the equipment on this train.

EDUCATION NOTES

A deputation recently waited upon Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, England, to convey to him the views of the Trades Union Congress on certain educational matters. The chief of these was the urgent need for the provision of secondary education with maintenance for every child qualifying for it, and the fear of the congress that the establishment of schools or classes for continuing education in connection with places of employment or under the control of their employers would be antagonistic to the interests of the working class. Mr. Fisher, in his reply, stated that local authorities had powers which had been availed of to an extent which placed Great Britain in a foremost position in the world. With regard to schools or classes established in connection with industrial undertakings he pointed out that there was an advantage in inducing large employers of labor to assist education in that way, and the Board of Education took special care to see that the teaching in works' schools came up to the requirements of the ordinary standards of education.

The University of Copenhagen is not exclusive as regards costs, either. For many an almost penniless young man it has proved the road to fame and distinction. There are a number of residential colleges or students' homes and scholarships, but there is one sine qua non condition; the young man who wishes to attend must have passed the students' examination, the artium, and must have duly matriculated and been entered on the annual list in the course of the month of September. The artium is the final examination at a number of public state schools and some private schools which authorized to hold this examination. Otherwise the candidate can be privately coached which, however, is only done in exceptional cases.

The preparation for the artium generally occupies at least 10 years, beginning at the age of 7 and being completed at the age of 17 or 18, half the time being spent at a preparatory school and the last six years or so at the "Latin school." The boys are pretty hard worked and are possessed of a very substantial and comprehensive knowledge when they have passed their artium. Formerly it was considered almost a necessity to have passed the artium in order to be within the pale, whether one proceeded with his studies or not. Now the social demands are less stringent, although even at the present day it is much thought of and is by many looked upon as a passport to the world at large. Once a student, one has to choose the profession he is to follow, and it should be noted that all state appointments of any importance are confined to men—and women—who have passed their final university examination, their official examination, so to speak, which generally entails some five or six years' study at the university.

During the present "rectorate year," 1920-21, 861 students matriculated, of whom eight were foreigners. The students can live where they like. As already mentioned, there are several residential colleges or students' homes, where students whose claims are considered satisfactory, can reside.

Premier among these homes for students is the historic Regenten Collegium regium, so closely linked with the State in the life of many a famous Dane, built by King Christian IV in the year 1622, as the "Royal House." It is often called, where 100 students have residence, fuel and a monthly allowance in money. The foundation of this monetary help, however, dates considerably further back, inasmuch as King Christian III, whose portrait is found in the seal of the university, in the year 1539 provided for an annual grant to one of the Copenhagen monasteries. The grant consisted of a quantity of grain on the condition that the monastery should supply 12 poor students with food, the students to be chosen for two or four years by the rector of the university. This aid was greatly extended by King Frederick II, who on July 25, 1569, founded the Communitet, or the model of medieval colleges or burms, endowing it with 153 crown estates and the king's tithe from 92 parishes, so he provided for a royal common table" (Communitas regia) for 160 students, free food, the surplus to go to books, clothing and other necessities. King Frederick's son, Christian IV, continued his father's work and built the Regenten, which is still standing, revered and beloved by the thousands of Danish students. Aid in kind ended in 1738 and a monthly allowance took its place.

New residential colleges are constantly being added, but there are also several old ones, the Valkendorfs College, built 1596 (rebuilt 1865-66), for 18 students; Borchs College, built 1689, for 16 students, and Ehlers College, built 1691, for 24 students.

The Danish students have for a long series of years had their "Union" or club house; a new club house has been built within the last few years, containing a large hall, for concerts and lectures, and the Danish student singers are famous far beyond the borders of their own country. The number of women students increases every year and in Copenhagen, as elsewhere, they often pass their examinations in brilliant style; there are now several women doctors of philosophy, the highest degree the university can bestow. The women students look very gay when they are about to what has quickly become tradition, after having passed the artium in the early summer, have their picnic in four-in-hands with white horses.

THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The University of Copenhagen has fulfilled its important mission during close upon 550 years, inasmuch as it was founded by King Christian I in the year 1478. The present building, in which most of the lecturing halls and the grand hall, the Solemnities-Salen, are located, is of comparatively modern origin, dating from 1831-1836, the former buildings having been destroyed by the British bombardment of Copenhagen in the year 1807. With its far-famed library, its large zoological museum and a number of auxiliary buildings it covers a large square in the center of the old town. The university is a state institution.

Compared with the composite and multitudinous university life of England, for instance, that of Denmark follows simpler lines, the aim being more to impart knowledge, which ends in view, than to act, in addition, as a center of what might be called social training or education. Like most Danish institutions, it rests on a fairly broad democratic foundation; its hospitable portals are open to the son of the humblest peasant as well as to the heir to the throne and both avail themselves of its hospitality.

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THE HOME FORUM

The April Month Is Here

O come across the hills! The April month is here. The lark-time, the lark-time, the child-time of the year. The wren sings on the willow. The lark above the fallow. The birds sing everywhere. With whistle and with holla. The laborers follow. The shining sheaves. And sing upon the hillside in the seed-time of the year.

O come into the woodland! The prim-roses are here. And down in the woodland beneath the grasses are. As in a wide dominion. How many a pretty minion. Of Spring to-day. Where warm the sunshine passes. 'Thro' the forest of the grasses. Awakes to play. To sport there in the sun-time, the play-time of the year.

—Margaret L. Woods.

The Second Mayflower

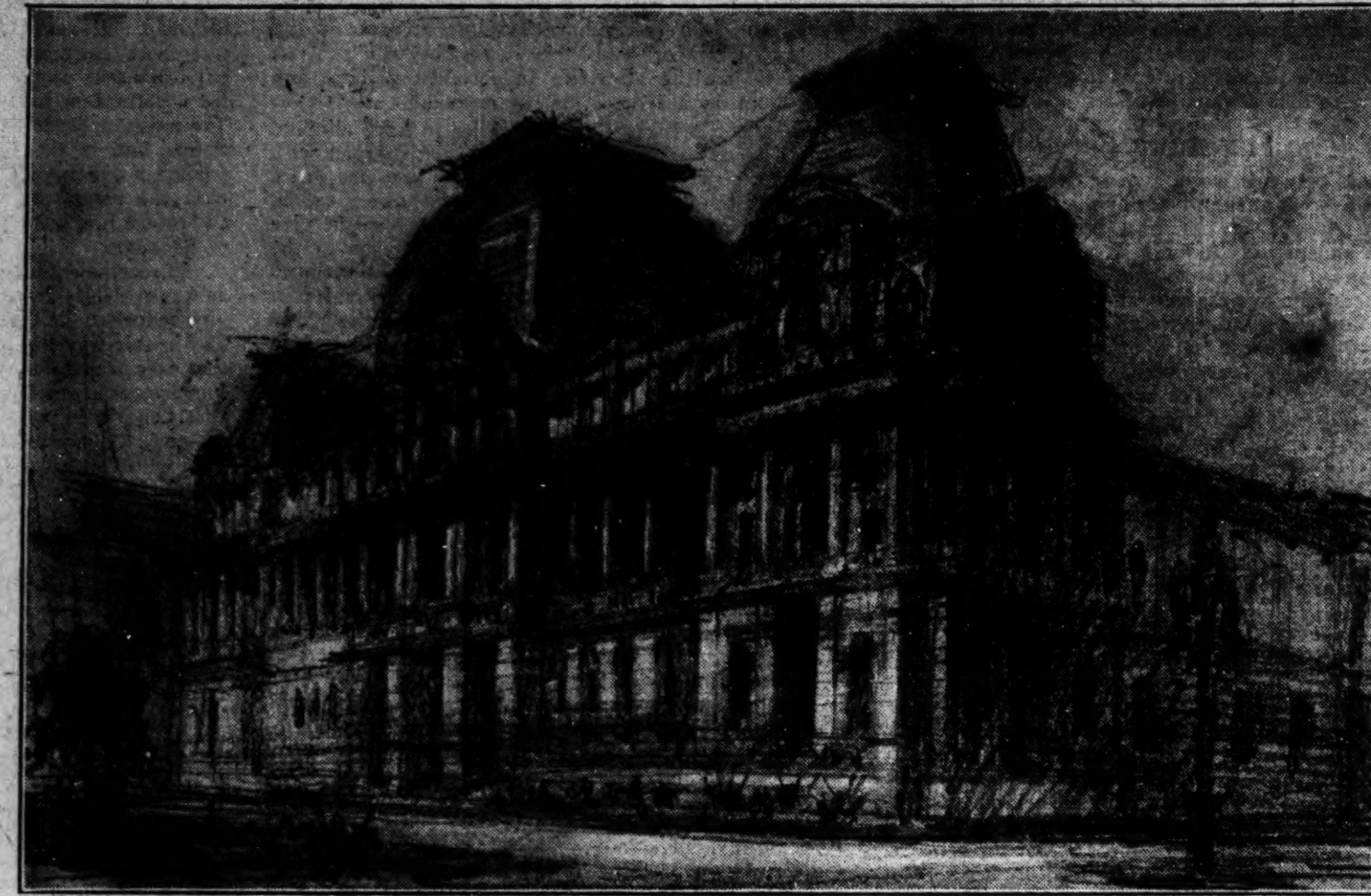
On the seventh of April, 1788, there appeared before a small fort on the shore of the Ohio River, a little barge loaded with pioneers. Its journey had not been a very long one. Only a week before it had left its building-place on the Troughogheny River, and with its walls made bullet-proof by a lining of mattresses and blankets, had floated slowly down the river in the spring sunshine, laden with hope and promise. A smaller craft designed for use as a ferryboat, with three rough log canoes of various sizes accompanied it—all of them the work of somewhat unskilled builders—but the largest of the fleet bore upon its side the name of the Mayflower, in memory of that ship which long before had performed so much more arduous a journey as it carried a similar body of Pilgrims to their pioneer homes upon the shores of a strange land.

Far happier, however, was the lot of this new company of Pilgrims who had left their homes to found a new colony within the lately formed commonwealth. No ocean separated them from those they had left behind, and although the roads had been long and the journey hard, only a few miles actually lay between them and the safety and comfort of civilized communities. The strong arm of the government had already preceded them and by its little forts made their coming comparatively safe. Steady and frequent additions of friends and wealth to their infant colony were to be expected. They had found a land of wonderful fertility and possible resources, greatly in contrast to the bleak shores of Plymouth, Bay, and their joyous arrival was made in the spring month of April, when

everything foretold the awakening of the new life of summer, instead of in those dreary November days which prelude the long, cold winter. Joyously they saluted the flag, which waved from the summit of Fort Harmar, and set foot upon that new territory which they were to transform into a civilized and religious land.

They were mostly men of New England, men of stalwart build and fair education, well fitted for the battle with the wilderness and the Indian tribes which roamed about

thousand four hundred forty feet above mean tide. That of Whitney, computed from fewer observations, is about fourteen thousand nine hundred feet. But inasmuch as the average elevation of the plain out of which Shasta rises is only about four thousand feet above the sea, while the actual base of the peak of Mount Whitney lies at an elevation of eleven thousand feet, the individual height of the former is about two and one-half times as great as that of the latter.—John Muir, "Picturesque California."



Museum of Fine Arts, Rio de Janeiro

The Naming of Rio de Janeiro

When the early navigators sailed up the island-studded bay, which leads to the present site of the capital of Brazil, they thought it must surely be the mouth of a broad river, and, as it was in the month of January, they named it, for want of a better name, Rio de Janeiro, the River of January, and the name has clung to the bay and settlement, which has grown into a thriving city, during the succeeding four centuries. No one, however, since that time has been able to discover the supposed river which led to the name. So this city of lovely views and of romantic history bears, and has always borne, a name which is a misnomer, but this fact has not affected either the beauty of the scene or the development of the city. It is simply another illustration of the saying that there is little in a name, and a rose by any other name would smell just as sweet. The inhabitant of the city is even called a "fumenense" from the word meaning a river.

It was just at the point where the Munkingung flows into the Ohio River, and upon the lower peninsula thus formed the fort had been built. The point just opposite across the river was the location selected by the leaders of the enterprise for the beginning of a city. It was a high and fertile spot, beautifully situated, rich of soil, and covered with interesting memorials of a bygone age.

There was not lacking also a certain old-time courtesy and formal social life among the leading members of this newly born colony. Arthur St. Clair, who came as its governor in July, was carefully spoken of as "His Excellency" and "gentle dinners" were served at his home to large numbers of guests. There was much friendly intercourse between the officers of Fort Harmar and the leaders of the rough little town on the opposite bank, and the visiting friends passed back and forth in a barge covered by an awning, and rowed by twelve soldiers, well trained in that service.

It was the time of a somewhat ridiculous rivalry of interest in the classics, when long names from the Greek and Latin were very much in vogue and were used at every possible opportunity. Thus we find the newly built town boasting a Via Sacra, and also a Campus Martius, which was in reality nothing but a rude stockade enclosing a large public hall and other buildings, where the settlers might come for defense in time of attack by the Indians. The settlement itself was for a season called Adelphia, but later the name of Marietta was decided upon in memory of Marie Antoinette, whose country had done so much to aid the united colonists in the Revolution which had just been concluded.—"Hero Tales," Grace T. Davis.

In Solitary Grandeur

Mount Shasta rises in solitary grandeur from the edge of a comparatively low and lightly sculptured lava plain near the northern extremity of the Sierra, and maintains a far more impressive and commanding personality than any other mountain within the limits of California. Go where you may, within a radius of from fifty to a hundred miles or more, there stands before you the colossal cone of Shasta, clad in ice and snow, the one grand, unmistakable landmark—the pole-star of the landscape. Far to the southwest Mount Whitney lifts its granite summit four or five hundred feet higher than Shasta, but it is nearly snowless during the late summer, and is so feebly individualized that the traveler may search for it in vain among the many rival peaks crowded along the axis of the range to north and south of it, which all alike are crumbling residual masses brought into relief in the degradation of the general mass of the range. The highest point on Mount Shasta, as determined by the State Geological Survey, is in round numbers fourteen

A Type of Old-World Servant

For a type of old-world servant would recall rather some more public worthy, such as that stout old hostler whom, whenever you want up to stay in Hampstead, you would see standing planted outside that stout old hostelry, Jack Straw's Castle. His robust but restful form, topped with that weather-beaten and chin-bearded face, was the hub of the summit of Hampstead. He was as

authorial comment, whatever cravies of fact, or action, may, from page to page, render themselves apparent.

I prefer commencing with the consideration of an effect. Keeping originality always in view—for he is false to himself who ventures to dispense with so obvious and so easily attainable a source of interest—I say to myself, in the first place, "Of the innumerable effects, or impressions, of which the heart, the intellect, . . . is susceptible, what one shall I, on the present occasion, select? Having chosen a novel, first, and sec-

Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Peter asked Christ Jesus, "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" the Master gave an answer which set up a standard for forgiveness that the world has been slow to accept. "I say unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven." The human mind has always balked at this standard. It likes to mete out the measure of forgiveness which it considers to be commensurate with its own sense of importance, and then believes that it has forgiven enough. If, however, we are ever to become perfect even as the Father which is in heaven is perfect, if, in other words, we are ever to attain full and complete salvation, we must begin to learn here and now in what true forgiveness consists.

As a matter of fact the carnal mind knows nothing of forgiveness. What it labels forgiveness is merely condonation, and is usually the expression of its own belief of self-righteousness. True forgiveness consists in the recognition that as man made in the image and likeness of God is the only man there is, he could never by any possibility transgress, and that therefore there is in reality nothing to be condoned. What has to be dealt with is a lie, a false claim which would deceive us into believing in the existence of a wicked, unjust, and unlovable man. But no such man ever existed, for the good and sufficient reason that he was never created, and the recognition of this fact will enable one to separate the false from the true, the mortal counterfeit from the man of God's creating, and in the measure that one does this he truly forgives.

Directly one begins to see evil as unreal he has begun to forgive as he is forgiven, for he has begun to reflect in some degree the divine Mind and to see the whole creation as God sees it. Indeed it may be said that God, Principle, the divine Mind, is always forgiving, or rather that He is forgiveness, for He is always knowing the truth about His creation. If, therefore, this is the Father's attitude toward man, ought it not to become our attitude toward one another? Which of us would like to think that God's forgiveness was limited where we are concerned? Which of us would care to believe that He accepted what is unreal and called it true? And yet is not this what we are continually doing with regard to our fellow men?

On page 129 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "One's first lesson is to learn one's self; having done this, one will naturally, through grace from God, forgive his brother and love his enemies." No one, then, can really forgive another until he has begun to learn himself, for egotism and self-righteousness will so blind his eyes that his own shortcomings will be minimized while his brother's are magnified. It is only as he recognizes man's true selfhood as a son of God that he can begin humbly and obediently to separate the false mortal sense of man from his concept of neighbor, and when he has done this, and not until then, he has forgiven his neighbor.

Just in the degree that one has learned how truly to forgive he has gained the Mind of Christ and to that degree he becomes a redeemer of the world. It is this inestimable blessing of true spiritual consciousness which Christian Science is bringing to mankind. It is showing men and women how to forgive not until seven times but until seventy times seven, because it is teaching them how to reflect the divine nature. Divine love is not measured by human deserving. To limit one's forgiveness of his brother, therefore, is to deny the unlimited love of God. The slate must be wiped clean for our fellow man if we would have it wiped clean for ourselves, for, as the Apostle Paul says, "thou that judgest doest the same things."

This does not mean, however, that one shall condone evil, but that evil shall be seen for what it is. On page 5 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Sin is forgiven only as it is destroyed by Christ—Truth and Life." The main object of forgiveness, therefore, is to wipe out the false claim of wrongdoing and so help to free the individual. Surely this was what the Master did when he said to the woman taken in adultery, "Go, and sin no more." His clear spiritual perception of the real man's uninterrupted relationship with the Father released her from the mesmerism of sinful suggestion and left her free to enter into man's birthright of purity. To those who had stood by, and who would have condemned her, he said, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her," thus bringing home to each of them, and to every man and woman since that time, that, as Paul says, "all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God," and that not until one can say, as did the Master himself near the end of his earthly career, "the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me," can he afford to judge another.

No indignity, no slight, no seeming injury should ever be allowed to blind one's eyes to the nature of evil, or induce him for one moment to make a reality of it. To do so is to hold not alone the one who has apparently done the wrong but himself in bondage.

Freedom is won in the proportion that we learn to see man as he is and so to separate the false claim of evil from our fellow man, as well as from ourselves. When the great Master hung upon the cross he prayed, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Even then, surrounded by the men who had driven the nails into his hands and feet, who had spit upon and mocked him, he could separate the false, carnal sense of man from the man of God's creating, and know that it was this false sense alone which was vainly attempting to prove that life and intelligence existed in matter and could be destroyed by crucifixion. Because he perceived this, Christ Jesus could manifest infinite compassion for the men who he knew were the victims of the mesmeristic suggestion of lust, fear, and ecclesiasticism. If he could not have prayed that prayer under such conditions he could not have risen from the dead, for the measure of one's ability to forgive indicates the measure of his dominion over sin, disease, and death.

When we begin to understand the true nature of forgiveness the Master's answer to Peter becomes plain. Peter had gained some glimpse of the Christ, or Truth, therefore he began to put this spiritual perception into practice by reflecting to his brother what he had begun to claim for himself. Thus is salvation wrought. Only thus will the world be redeemed. Therefore the great demand which confronts men and women today is that they shall learn how to forgive.

It Was Sunset on the Arno

It was sunset on the Arno; far down the river, over mountain ranges where snow yet lingered, a warm tint, half rose and half amethyst, glowed along the horizon; beside the low parapet that bordered the street, people were loitering back from their afternoon promenade at the Cascine; here a soldier, now an Englishman on horseback, and then a bearded artist; sometimes an oval-faced contadino, the broad brim of whose finely-woven straw hat flapped over eyes of mellow jet; and again a trig nurse with Saxon ringlets, dragging a petulant urchin along; and over all these groups and figures was shed the beautiful smile of parting day, and by them, under graceful bridges, flowed the turbid stream, its volume doubled by the spring freshets. I surveyed the panorama from an overhanging balcony, where I stood awaiting the appearance of a friend upon whom I had called.—Henry T. Tuckerman.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Poe on Composition

Charles Dickens, in a note now lying before me, alluding to an examination I once made of the mechanism of Barnaby Rudge, says—"By the way, are you aware that Godwin wrote his Caleb Williams backwards? He first involved his hero in a web of difficulties, forming the second volume, and then, for the first, cast about him for some mode of accounting for what had been done."

I cannot think this the precise mode of procedure on the part of Godwin—and indeed what he himself acknowledges, is not altogether in accordance with Mr. Dickens' idea—but the author of Caleb Williams was too good an artist not to perceive the advantage derivable from at least a somewhat similar process. Nothing is more clear than that every plot, worth the name, must be elaborated to its denouement before anything be attempted with the pen. It is only with the denouement constantly in view that we can give a plot its indispensable air of consequence, or causation, by making the incidents, and especially the tone at all points, tend to the development of the intention.

There is a radical error, I think, in the usual mode of constructing a story. Either history affords a thesis—or one is suggested by an incident of the day—or, at best, the author sets himself to work in the combination of striking events to form merely the basis of his narrative—designing, generally, to fill in with description, dialogue, or

Matter and Style

You cannot have good matter with bad style. Examine the point more closely. A man wishes to convey a fine idea to you. He employs a form of words. That form of words is his style. Having read, you say: "Yes, this idea is fine." The writer has therefore achieved his end. But in what imaginable circumstances can you say: "Yes, this idea is fine, but the style is not fine." The sole medium of communication between you and the author has been the form of words. The fine idea has reached you. How? In the words, by the words. Hence the fitness must be in the words. You may say, superciliously: "He has expressed himself clumsily, but I can see what he means." By what light? By something in the words, in the style. The style is clumsy, are you sure that you can see what he means? You cannot be quite sure. And at any rate, you cannot see distinctly. The "matter" is what actually reaches you, and it must necessarily be affected by the style.—Arnold Bennett.

An April Day

A rush of bird-song, a patter of dew, A cloud, and a rainbow's warning, Suddenly sunshine and perfect blue— An April day in the morning.

—Harriet P. Spoford.

A Hollyhock Rose to the Sun

A hollyhock rose to the sun and bathed its flowers Luminously clustered in the unmoving air; A butterfly lazily winked its gorgeous wings; Marigolds burned intently amid the grass; The rippling pears hung each with a rounded shadow; All beyond was drowned in the indolent blues, And at my feet, like a word of an unknown tongue, Was the midnight-dark bloom of the delicate pansy.

—Laurence Binyon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1921

EDITORIALS

Sinai

THE men who met, in the winter and early summer of the year 1919, in the clock room of the Quai d'Orsay, to rebuild the peace of the world, were unequal to the task. The fact is becoming more and more evident every day, and yet it is no discredit to them. The effort was probably beyond human strength. Looking back over the statesmen of the modern world, the statesmen, that is to say, who have been the product of the passions and forces of that world, it seems possible to think of one only who might have risen to the occasion. A Stephen Langton or a Cromwell belongs to another age; a Bismarck or even a Cavour would neither of them have understood; Washington himself probably lacked one great essential. Lincoln and Lincoln alone might have ridden the whirlwind, but of Lincoln, the words of Ariosto come back with concentrated power, "Nature made him, and then broke the mold." The foolish game of criticism, that joy of little minds, may as well therefore be cast aside. The world is swaying, as it were, in its orbit, and the question before men is, What is to be done? It is the attempt to find an answer, or a partial answer to that question, which has brought Mr. Viviani to the United States, and it will be well for the world to take his visit seriously.

The danger of the European situation can scarcely be exaggerated. The breakdown of civilization is manifest in Russia, and a border of bankruptcy, starvation, and disorganization, themselves the forerunners of further disorders, is spread along the Russian frontiers. To the Bolshevik all this may be the harbinger of a new day, but to the man in the street it is rather the warning of the seer made concrete, "A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine." How Mr. Viviani's mission can affect all this will depend entirely on the spirit in which the world regards it. One nation or two nations can do little, but if the great nations have learned sufficiently from their mistakes to take advantage of the opportunity, the opportunity may be turned to great effect. In the columns of this paper there was printed yesterday a summary of the motives which have brought Mr. Viviani to the United States. Of the five principal objects indicated in this, four may, for the moment, be set aside. They are in the nature of matters more important to the relations of Paris and Washington than to the world. But the first relates to the future of the whole world.

Mr. Viviani's chief proposal is an offer to the United States to reconsider its position towards the League of Nations, provided the League of Nations is prepared to reconsider its constitution in the light of the objections of the people of the United States. That Mr. Viviani could make such a proposal to the President is, of course, incredible except on the hypothesis that the other members of the League have been approached and have given their consent. Therefore it must be regarded as certain that Mr. Viviani is assured that the existing members of the League are prepared to consign the League itself to the melting pot in order to recover from the melting process a new league or association of nations which shall preserve the main intention of the original League, which was the preservation of the peace of the world. Now Mr. Harding has stated quite definitely, in public and in private, that, so far as the United States is concerned, the League is laid upon the shelf. And Mr. Harding's decision has been affirmed in every conceivable way by the other treaty-making power of the country, the Senate. Therefore it is quite clear that Mr. Viviani, speaking in the name of the League, must be perfectly willing to lay aside the League altogether, provided some new association of nations, the constitution of which shall not be repugnant to the United States, can be evolved.

The difficulties surrounding such an operation will be considerable, but the League having become little more than an alliance of a number of powers for a specific purpose, and having thus entirely failed in its original intention of operating as a world force, all those concerned are presumably ready to sacrifice it to the attainment, on other conditions, of their original intentions. The question, consequently, becomes one largely for the consideration of the United States, because it was the refusal of the United States to join the League, in the form in which it was originally organized, which is practically responsible for the breakdown of Mr. Wilson's famous proposal. It is quite unnecessary to traverse the old ground of the League controversy for a single moment. All that is of importance is to realize the frankness of the French proposal, which is that the powers need the assistance of the United States in rebuilding the world, and that, to obtain that assistance, they are perfectly prepared to recast the League in any way which will satisfy the objections of the United States sufficiently to permit its joining them. In other words, just as Mr. Wilson originally obtained the free consent of the European powers to form the League in his way, so now these powers approach the Republican President, who has taken his place, with the proposal that a new league shall be evolved on bases agreeable to those now in authority.

The whole question, then, resolves itself into this, Will the United States be willing to come to the assistance of the world in an entirely new and far worse crisis than that which existed in 1919, and join in another endeavor to paralyze future wars, and so to get rid of those appalling charges which constitute more than 90 per cent of its own present expenditure, and which have for decades been helping to hold down the progress of humanity through the sheer weight of financial exhaustion? It is perfectly true that it is the passions of the world which have been the cause of the world's budgets and of the world's taxation. But the world, though it has not seemed able to rid itself of these passions, has none the less reached the

period when it is willing to bind them by an association in the nature of the League of Nations. What is offered to the world today is the opportunity which was offered to it in the time of Moses. The animality of Israel was then too adamant to make possible the full acceptance of the monotheistic idea which had driven Abraham across the Euphrates. But Israel, recognizing its own shortcomings, proved ready to bind itself with the shackles of the law. The law of Sinai became, in this way, the starting point of all those vast reformatory which ultimately made Christianity a possibility. The position today is not so markedly dissimilar. The opportunity to follow in the footsteps of Moses is offered to the world. Is the world ready to take advantage of it?

The Hapsburg Fiasco

THERE is only one word, apparently, which fittingly describes the recent attempt made by the former Emperor Charles of Austria to regain a portion of his lost dominions, and that is "fiasco." It would be unwise to give unqualified credit to the great mass of detail concerning the affair which has come out of Budapest, Vienna, Rome, and Paris, to mention no other sources of information. Moreover, it is quite impossible to say what the next twenty-four hours may bring forth. Nevertheless, quite sufficient is certainly known to make it clear that the coup was badly and quite inadequately planned, and that there was little or nothing in the circumstances of the case which could have justified a reasonable hope of success.

Shorn of its picturesque details, the story of the great adventure is soon told. Setting out in a motor car with three companions from the little Swiss town of Prangins, on Lake Geneva, Charles crossed the Swiss frontier on Friday night, and, twenty-four hours later, reached the Hungarian town of Steinamanger, where he was received and concealed by Bishop Mikes. The bishop communicated with the Hungarian Premier, Mr. Teleky, who came at once to Steinamanger, and endeavored to dissuade Charles from continuing his mad enterprise. Charles, however, declined to be dissuaded, and, after a vain attempt to induce General Lehar, in command of the Hungarian forces at Steinamanger, to join him, insisted on proceeding to Budapest. At Budapest, he interviewed the Regent, Admiral Horthy, and demanded from him the reins of government. Admiral Horthy declined to hand them over, and advised the former emperor to return to Switzerland. Charles at first refused, but, in the end, gave way. At any rate, it is known that he returned to Steinamanger, and made another abortive attempt to win over General Lehar, but there all present trace of him ends. According to one report, he is already on his way to Spain, where he has been offered asylum. According to another report he is held a prisoner at Steinamanger. According to yet another, he has proclaimed a military dictatorship, and is preparing to march with a now converted General Lehar upon Budapest at the head of an army of 15,000 strong. Reports, indeed, are coming in from all quarters, and Vienna is showing itself to have lost nothing of its pre-war reputation as a center for rumors of all kinds.

From a serious international point of view, the situation is one not easy to estimate. If what is at present known is the whole of this latest reactionary exploit, then it may be dismissed as of little consequence. If, however, it proves to be the premature explosion of a deep-laid plot to bring about the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary, that is quite another matter. For it is particularly interesting to note that the chief difficulty in the way of the monarchists in Hungary appears to be, not that the great powers will not tolerate any restoration of the Hapsburgs, but that, even if the great powers were willing, such lesser powers as Jugo-Slavia, Tzecho-Slovakia, and Rumania would have none of it. Of the many wild tales coming out of Vienna and Budapest, the least wild are certainly those that speak of strong representations, from Prague and Belgrade, that neither Tzecho-Slovakia nor Jugo-Slavia will tolerate any restoration of the House of Hapsburg.

Meanwhile, the monarchists in Germany are loud in their condemnation of the effort, for the obvious reason that it has not succeeded. The hopes raised by the restoration of Constantine in Greece have indeed been rudely shattered by the Hapsburg fiasco.

Barring Out the Ford Weekly

ALMOST anybody in the United States might find it difficult, from the news dispatches, to tell how Henry Ford's weekly is really faring at the hands of the public authorities of the larger cities. That certain restrictions are being placed upon the vending of it in the public streets is clear enough. But it is not so clear whether or not the restrictions constitute an infringement of the traditional American freedom of the press. So the matter assumes a certain importance, irrespective of the parties immediately involved. Undeniably there is a public interest in having some determination of the question as to whether the articles in the Dearborn Independent constitute an improper and unjustified attack upon the Jews, or are rather a disclosure of improper activities which all Americans, Jews as well as the rest, ought to be eager to correct, and perfectly willing to have disclosed if disclosure be the ready means of their correction. But the question involving the freedom of the press is one of even greater importance.

News dispatches seem to show that the excuse for restriction, so far, has not been the same in all cities. In some places the hawking of the paper on the basis of the Jewish articles which it contains has been forbidden, on the excuse of preserving the peace, at the same time that the sale of the paper goes unchecked in the book shops, on the newsstands, and through the mails. In other places street sales have been permitted so long as the vendors refrain from quoting the references to the Jews in making sales. Restrictions of this sort appear to have been made effective in Detroit, in St. Louis, and in Columbus, Ohio. In Chicago, after allowing Mr. Ford's paper to be sold for weeks by the newsboys, who hawked it along the streets, the police have since stopped all street sales. The application of the restriction followed the appearance of a Chicago Jewish weekly, and a clash of rival newsboys; but there is a city ordi-

nance which would appear to shut out the Dearborn Independent merely because of its being published outside Chicago. Unless a paper is published in Chicago, the ordinance prohibits its sale by the corner newsstands in that city, and as these are the only authorized means of vending newspapers and periodicals on the streets, Chicago readers who wish to secure the Ford weekly appear to have no other recourse than to get it in bookstores or through the mails. Thus, as we are now informed by the acting corporation counsel, James W. Breen, "the police have absolute control of the streets of Chicago," and "this means they can run out a menace like the Dearborn Independent without any order from the Mayor or the city council."

No doubt it is right for the police to have absolute control of city streets. The police are charged with keeping the peace. To enable them to keep the peace they must be clothed with authority for direct action. So the first part of Mr. Breen's statement might give some basis for the action that has been taken in the cities, if sales of the Ford weekly have really occasioned disorder. But the exact purport of the second part of the statement is not so clear. How do the police establish the fact that the Dearborn Independent is a "menace," such as justifies them in running it out of town? If the judgment of the police authorities alone is operative in this phase of the matter, the policemen of the city are the censors of the reading matter of the inhabitants, at least in large part. In fact, it is difficult to see why the snap judgment of a policeman or a police official might not be sufficient to shut out any publication that might prove unwelcome in the eyes of an active minority of the people who happen to be walking about town. No doubt there is a class of publications, such as are forbidden the use of the mails because deemed to be of an indecent or subversive nature, against which this police censorship may well be invoked. But that it has been invoked against a paper like the Dearborn Independent, which circulates without the slightest question through the mails and is neither indecent nor subversive, raises a question as to whether police control of reading matter should not be subject, on occasion, to some sort of appellate authority. A readiness on the part of public authorities to restrict the sale of this Ford weekly, while finding no ready means of restricting the circulation of those Jewish publications which are, and have been for some time, responding to the Ford articles in terms of abusive epithet more often than with any plain statement of facts, may be worth remarking in this connection.

The persistent effort to suppress the Dearborn Independent by reason of its survey of Jewish activities, can hardly appear, to a fair-minded observer, as anything other than an effort to run away from the facts, instead of facing them. If the Ford articles describe activities that have no true basis, a proper quietus for them would seem to be a marshaling of the facts. But mere assertion is not enough. Neither is it enough to spread broadcast the notion that these articles are an attack upon a race. If they amount to anything at all, it is because they are a disclosure of something wrong. And wrong calls for correction, not for concealment or evasion. Before, therefore, the whole public can judge of the worth of the Ford articles, it needs to know what they actually contain. This is their justification for circulation through the usual channels that are open to periodicals, including newsstands as well as public libraries. The most reasonable dealing with the matter which has lately come to light is that of Dr. John H. Leete, director of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. When Judge Josiah Cohen of the Common Pleas Court asked that that library should shut out the Dearborn Independent, Dr. Leete said: "It seems to me essential and self-evident that a public library must not refuse entry to any printed material of interest to the public which is not subversive of law and good government, or is not generally admitted to be injurious to our moral standards of living. The library must give equal and impartial audience to all sides of controversial questions, and must not be influenced either by the personal opinions of the librarian or by those of any other individual or group of individuals. Not only is this policy of an open forum essential in order that the library may fulfill its full service to the city, but any other policy would soon result in the denuding of our shelves." That seems to state the public interest very fairly.

University Decentralization in Ontario

FOR some years past two great movements in university education have been noticeable in many countries, but chiefly, perhaps, in the United States and Great Britain. They may be called the centralizing and the decentralizing movements. Both, up to a point, have their advantages. One university, fully equipped with the best teachers possible and the best facilities for instruction and study, is obviously much better than two universities ill equipped and inadequately staffed. On the other hand, where two universities, equally well provided, are possible, such an arrangement is obviously better, especially where large regions are concerned, than one central university, difficult, maybe, of access to students at a distance. Nevertheless, the way of the decentralizing idea has always been beset with opposition wherever it has been tried. Those who have made any study of the history of the "modern university" in Great Britain, for instance, cannot fail to be struck by the uphill task of such institutions as Leeds University or those of Manchester and Birmingham in seeking to establish their perfectly just claims to recognition. In the United States, a similar struggle went on, for some time, between the state university and the older foundations.

The latest field to be invaded by the decentralizing idea is the Canadian Province of Ontario. Now Ontario is a large place. Its area is considerably more than three times that of Great Britain, and its population is widely scattered. Until quite recently, Toronto was regarded, in a special sense, as the provincial university. Toronto is in receipt of a regular grant from the provincial exchequer, and there has gradually grown up around it a body of opinion unfavorable to anything in the nature of decentralization, and consequently to the extension of regular official aid to any other institution of the kind.

It happens, however, that Western University in London, situated amidst one of the most populous districts in the Province, has, for some time past, been obviously meeting a great need. Like many other universities of the kind, it passed through a very difficult time during the war, but the return of peace has found it more flourishing than ever, quite unable, in fact, to meet adequately the ever-increasing demand which is being made upon its resources. In these circumstances, Western University appealed, some time ago, to the provincial authorities for help. It asked for a capital sum of \$1,000,000 wherewith to erect new buildings and supply other physical needs of the university, whilst it further asked for a permanent maintenance grant of \$250,000 a year. There was, apparently, a good deal of opposition to these claims, but, in the end, the provincial government appointed a commission to inquire into the whole matter, with the result that Western is now assured, as, at any rate, a first installment of assistance, of a capital sum of \$800,000.

In recommending this grant the commission has not, as was evidently feared in certain quarters, recommended any reduction in the grants already made to Toronto, and in this way has emphasized the very important fact that decentralization should not mean impoverishment or impairment in any direction. In this case it simply means that Ontario is prepared to increase, by a considerable amount, its expenditures on education, and thus keep pace with the demand of the times. The decision of the commission is another victory for the theory of decentralization. As Dean Fox of Western very justly put it, a commission comprising men with leisure to investigate has unanimously recognized the contention that regional universities will place the benefit of higher education within reach of a greater number of students. This, of course, must always be the result of university decentralization when it is undertaken at the right time, and carried through in the right way.

Editorial Notes

IT is an interesting subject for discussion whether the O'Callaghan incident should be regarded as a joke, a scandal, or a nuisance. It has been through all these phases, and none of them to the particular credit of Washington. The Lord Mayor, who broke the laws of the country by landing as a stowaway, who by a stroke of the wand of a good fairy in the shape of a Secretary of Labor, found himself rated as an A. B., and who since then, owing to a senatorial courtesy, has been transmuted into a political refugee with no one in pursuit of him, continues to parade the country accompanied by admirers who, with equal enjoyment and humor, hand out leaflets denouncing anti-Irish propaganda. And the government? Well, the government has apparently assumed the skin of Brer Fox, and is sayin' nuthin' and layin' low.

WHY not to Mt. Everest as the crow flies, or, to be more explicit, as the aeroplane flies, in addition to the British expedition which is making stupendous preparations to scale the world's highest mountain on foot? The air route is being discussed in all seriousness because it seems to be an essential step before the feasibility of the expedition on foot can be proved. The distance from Calcutta by air is only 380 miles, from Delhi 560 miles. Mr. Rohlfs, a pilot who has flown up six and a half miles, thinks the men selected for the flight could prepare the way for the expedition. They could discover whether the summit is a mere pinnacle, or a plateau hundreds of feet across, or a gradually sloping rounded surface. There is just a chance that it is a steeple of rock thousands of feet high. If so, the British expedition might just as well give up at the outset. Reading Mr. Rohlfs, one feels that the man who ever stands on the highest point in the roof of the world will be a fier, and not a laborious user of "Shanks' mare." But Mr. Rohlfs may be wrong. We all have our prejudices.

AFFABLE is a word that is seldom heard now, and when it does make its appearance it is not always in its right place, but it can retain its old-world flavor and still be applied to the conduct of Mr. Conway Davies, who acts as host for the British Empire to visitors and delegates to England. His official title is Secretary to the Hospitality Department, and right well he earns it, as anyone would testify who saw him greet the German delegates at Victoria station. He did it with a warmth and kindly solicitude that seemed to beg them to be at home at once, and that his only wish was to minister to their comfort. All arrangements for their accommodation and food were under his affable eye, and one is glad to know that the German visitors considered that the commissariat department rather overdid it. In fact, they begged to have less and not more supplies.

FEW modern developments are more interesting to the student of history than the way in which roads are coming into their own again. For the last seventy years of last century, the tremendous development of the railway tended more and more to consign the road to the limbo of neglect. Then came the motor car, and now the road is entirely reinstated. So the farmers of Illinois are, today, found urging the development of "market roads" throughout the State. "Bad roads," declared a prominent member of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the other day, "add millions of dollars annually to the cost of producing and marketing farm products in Illinois." It is the same in many other states and countries besides Illinois.

THE artist who drew Napoleon with arms folded and squarely defying the world is responsible for many people's idea of the Dictator of France. In the same way, Mr. Augustus John's portrait of Colonel T. E. Lawrence seems to be the outstanding impression of the newly appointed Adviser on Arab Affairs to the British Colonial Office. Colonel Lawrence is in Arab dress, and he looks, taking him all in all, an Arab born. If not by race, he is certainly one by virtue of a great sympathy and a deep-reaching perception. Augustus John has given the English people a fair idea of one of their country's remarkable men.